

The

AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



Published By
The National Rifle Association of America
Incorporated 1871

THEY AVERAGED 90.03%

TO WIN...WITH PETERS
LONG RIFLE RUSTLESS



IN the photograph you see the National Winners of the U.S.R.A. "Senior League" Division, winter 1933-34. Left to right: R. L. Lahey, R. E. Meister, C. M. Yadon, R. O. Olson, L. E. Meece, A. L. Seabury. The entire team used Peters .22 Long Rifle Rustless Cartridges. Their five-man average was 1,125.4 per match for ten matches—a team average of 90.03%.



.22 REVOLVER LEAGUE of the 1934 U.S.R.A. INDOOR LEAGUE

Won by Los Angeles Police Revolver Club

Team Total.....	12,647 points
Match Average.....	1,264.7 points
Individual Average.....	252.9x300
Individual %.....	84.3

Note: This is the most difficult course in competition. It is indoors with artificial lights, and on the 20-yard Standard American target at all stages—slow, timed and rapid fire.

High Individual Average E. E. Jones.....	257.8x300
High Slow Fire Score E. E. Jones.....	99x100
High Timed Fire Score E. E. Jones and C. E. Ward....	49x50

Peters priming formula is specifically determined for each type of powder, insuring fast primary ignition and combustion, and smooth recoil, free from jerkiness. That's what counts in pistol work, where *response must match the shooter's coordination*. And that's why the nation's pistol and rifle experts demand Peters Ammunition. THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Dept. F-26, KINGS MILLS, OHIO.

CONNECTICUT STATE RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION MATCHES

New Haven, Conn., March 9, 10, 11

SIXTH ANNUAL GALLERY TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

*Won by 113th Regiment, Hackensack, N. J. 929x1,000

J. Edwards.....	187
E. Donaldson.....	184
W. R. Walsh.....	180
J. Schoonmaker.....	187
R. Clark.....	191

929x1,000

*Won with Peters Outdoor Tackhole Ammunition, by a margin of 9 points over the Connecticut State champions and from a field of 85 competing teams.

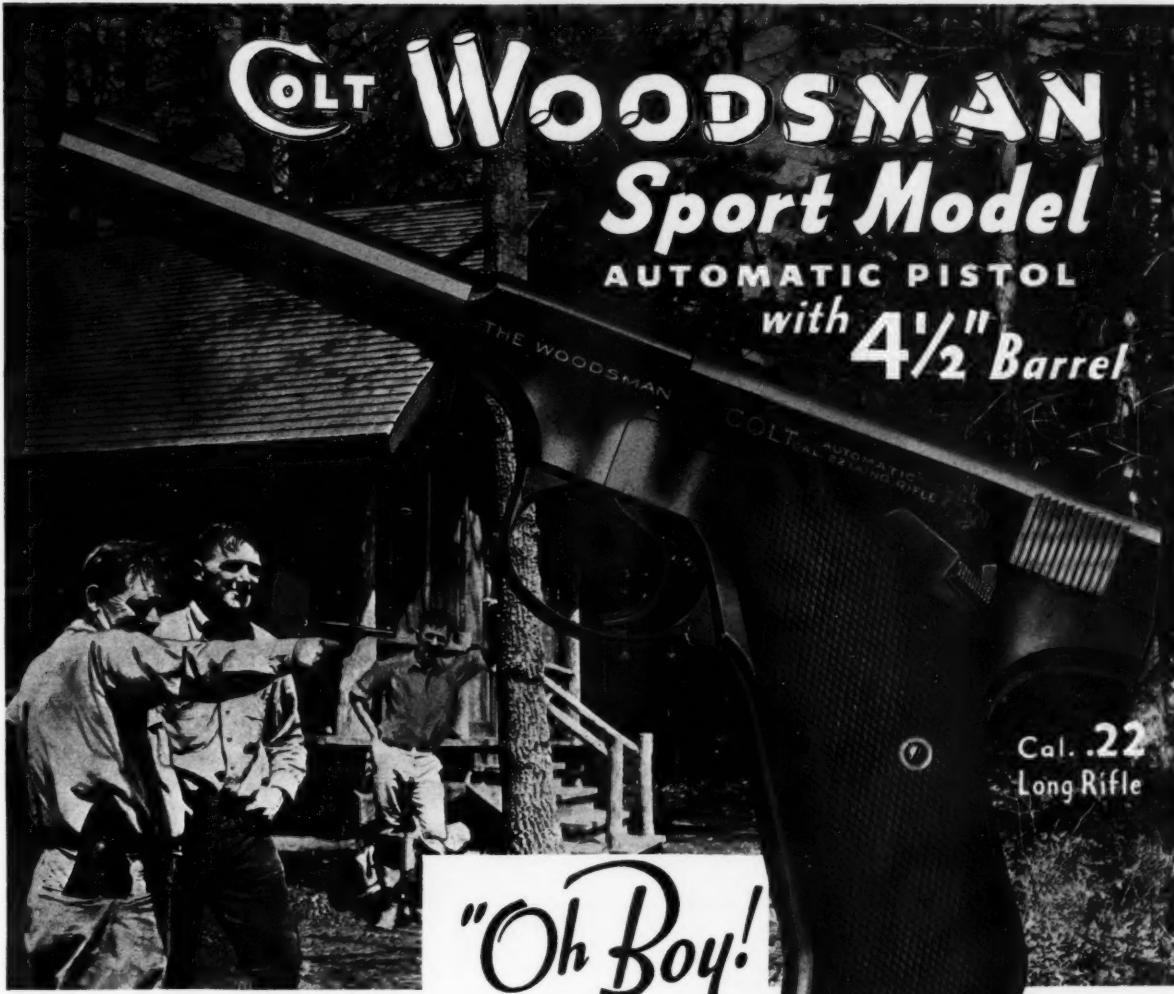


Peters FILMKOTE! A patented process of invisible lubrication providing a prime barrel condition at all temperatures. Maintains a constant center of impact and insures the same sight adjustment from the first shot to the last.

PETERS

AMMUNITION YOU CAN SHOOT WITH CONFIDENCE

BALANCE • RANGE • ACCURACY • POWER • SAFETY



THERE'S a new thrill to your trips into the woods—when you pack in one of the new Colt Woodsman Sport Models. More fun around camp, thrilling shots along the trail, tests of target skill just before the sun goes down. The Woodsman packs plenty of power, it shoots where you hold 'em and it has a grip that just snuggles down into your hand as though it had been designed for you, and you alone. Ten shots in the magazine allow plenty of ammunition for any sport or emergency.

And best of all, the Sport model is unusually compact, just large enough to feel like a real he-man's gun and yet light enough in weight and short enough in length so you hardly realize you have it with you. That's why you can take it with you anywhere—on the trail, climbing mountains, fishing or canoeing and it's ready on an instant's notice for action—fast, dependable, effective action.

You needn't worry about its being safe. The Woodsman is equipped with a slide lock that makes accidental discharge impossible, when the lock has been pushed into place. It takes

only a second to lock the slide and you release it even quicker with the thumb of your shooting hand.

The front sight is built for the woods—strong and sturdy, with the entire face matted to prevent light reflection. The rear sight gives you windage adjustment and is fitted with a square notch that brings the front sight blade into line in no time at all. The trigger is grooved and non-slipping, and the stocks are of American walnut, carefully checked.

This is America's outdoor gun — this Woodsman Sport Model with 4½" barrel—it will be the most popular member of hundreds of camping parties this summer. Right now isn't too early to order yours. See your dealer today.



The new booklet,
"Colt on the Trail,"
will be mailed free
upon request.

SPECIFICATIONS

Sport Model—with 4½" Barrel

Ammunition: .22 Long Rifle Lubricated cartridges. Regular or High Speed, including Hollow Point. Magazine Capacity: 10 cartridges. Length of Barrel: 4½ inches. Length Over All: 8½ inches. Distance Between Sights: 7½ inches. Weight: 27 ounces. Stocks: Checked Walnut. Trigger: Grooved, set-back type. Sights: Front sight fixed, ramp type with matted face. Rear sight adjustable for windage. Both sand blasted. Finish: Blued.

Standard Model furnished with 6½" barrel with the following specifications

Ammunition: .22 Long Rifle Lubricated cartridges. Regular or High Speed, including Hollow Point. Magazine Capacity: 10 cartridges. Length of Barrel: 6½ inches. Length Over All: 10½ inches. Distance Between Sights: 9 inches. Weight: 29 ounces. Stocks: Checked Walnut. Trigger: Grooved, set-back type. Sights: Front sight adjustable for elevation, rear sight adjustable for windage. Both sand blasted. Finish: Blued.

R-4
Send me literature describing the Woodsman Sport Model and all Colt Revolvers and Automatic Pistols.

Send me a copy of "Colt on the Trail."

Name.....

Street and No.

City..... State.....

(PLEASE PRINT CAREFULLY)

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Phil B. Beckett Co., Pacific Coast Representative, 731 Market Street, San Francisco, California

SECOND STRAIGHT RECORD-SMASHING VICTORY FOR GREENWICH REVOLVER CLUB

Third Straight for U.S. Ammunition!

Greenwich (Conn.) Revolver Club Team. Left to right:
Leon Kowalski,* S. W. Foss,
J. F. Rivers, Philip Stiner,
Elliott Jones.*

Team Captain "Joe" Rivers,
who was high man with 237,
also was first in the 1933 Indi-
vidual Aggregate with 2352.

*Used hand-loaded cartridges.

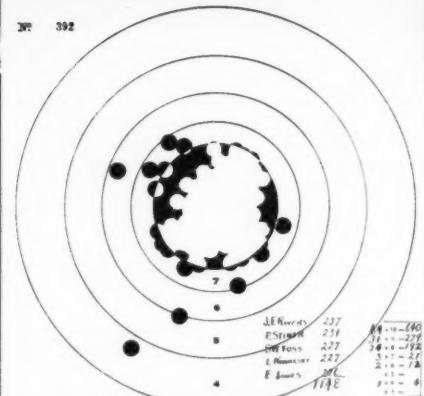


U. S. R. A. Revolver League

THE Greenwich (Conn.) Revolver Club for the second consecutive year smashed the U. S. R. A. record for the Slow Fire Revolver League, with its score of 1148 x 1250. Two straight records for Greenwich! Three straight for U. S. Ammunition! 1932 . . when the Springfield (Mass.) Revolver Club used U. S. to establish a League record of 1137 x 1250. 1933 . . when Greenwich, using the same cartridges, stretched this record by seven points with 1144 x 1250. And now again in 1934 . . when Greenwich used U. S. to boost the record by another four points.

Other victories that fell to the straight-shooting Greenwich team were: Class A Pistol League with 11765; Class A Revolver League Match with 11283; High 1933 Team Match Aggregate (Slow Fire Revolver League) of 11341.

The only branded ammunition used by the Springfield and Greenwich clubs in making these exceptional scores was U. S. .38 S&W Special . . famous for its accuracy, uniformity and dependability.



MATCH 7
Rivers, Foss, Kowalski, Stiner, Jones
2/12/34
Greenwich Revolver Club
The target was made at 10 feet
from the gun of the U. S. Standard.

Greenwich Revolver Club's 1934 record-breaking (composite) target reproduced above is four points better than the record established by Greenwich in 1933.



AMMUNITION

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

VOL. 82, No. 6

JUNE, 1934

N. R. A. SERVICE

LEGISLATIVE DIVISION: Looks after the interests of the shooters in Congress and State Legislatures, carries on the organized fight against unsound anti-gun laws, encourages legislation for the aid of civilian rifle practice, and assists members to obtain permits to carry firearms to and from a range in states requiring such permits.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN: This magazine is the official monthly publication of the N. R. A. and as such is "The Voice of the N. R. A." Non-political and non-sectarian in policy and free from commercial domination, it can and does speak freely, frankly and with authority on all shooting matters.

TECHNICAL DIVISION: Helps members with their personal shooting problems, reports in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN each month practical tests and critical examinations of new guns and equipment, and gives by personal letter advice on the selection of the right gun for a specific purpose, reloading, restocking, etc.

CLUB SERVICE DIVISION: Assists shooters in organizing local rifle and pistol clubs, furnishes detailed diagrams for the construction of regulation indoor and outdoor ranges, suggests a varied program and competition to keep up the interest of members, and generally assists affiliated units by passing along the successful experiences and ideas of other clubs.

MEMBERSHIP EXTENSION: Operates as a service division by furnishing members with sales literature and printed information so that they may explain to fellow sportsmen the value and benefits of N. R. A. membership and, moreover, because increased membership means an extension of N. R. A. service, it serves to benefit members in this way.

COMPETITIONS DIVISION: Conducts a year-around program of home-range matches in which members may win distinctive medals while practicing at home with rifle and pistol, aids state associations and civilian clubs in planning and conducting regional, state and local shooting matches, and gives members helpful personal advice on their individual target-shooting problems.

JUNIOR DIVISION: Provides individual and club memberships for junior shooters, boys and girls alike; conducts a year-round program of competitive and qualification shooting, and teaches Young America how to handle firearms safely and properly. No father should hesitate to support its good work.

POLICE DIVISION: Assists police departments in marksmanship training of their officers. Through the Association's far-flung contact and with the aid of experienced hands to carry on the work, this division is performing a public service which warrants the support of every good citizen.

PUBLICITY DIVISION: Endeavors to educate the American public through the public press to the fact that the man who likes to shoot is not a criminal and, although its services are intangible in character, it represents an important chain in the campaign "to make America, once again, a Nation of Riflemen."

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Courtesy Neil Baldwin, Secretary, Spokane Rifle & Revolver Club, Spokane, Washington. Shows their club house and portion of range on banks of beautiful Spokane River.	
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Published monthly by the National Rifle Association of America, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.—C. B. Lister, *Managing Editor*; L. J. Hathaway, *Editor*; F. C. Ness, C. B. Baker, *Associate Editors*; F. A. Moulton, *Advertising Manager*. 25c per copy. By subscription \$3.00 a year in U. S. and Possessions; Foreign \$3.60. Entered as second-class matter, April 1, 1908, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1879. Thirty days' notice required for change of address. Copyright, 1934, by the National Rifle Association of America.

POWDER SMOKE

THE OLD TIMER SAYS—

IT'S hot. The mirage is a whirling dervish—hold everything! Now the boiling's stopped, here comes a bit of breeze—but the direction's changed. Try a handful of dry grass; click the sights again. Fog on the shooting glasses? That's sweat; wipe it off. Cuddle the stock again. What does the scope say? "Good as can be hoped for?"—let her off, and hope the breeze holds! Fella, here's the game that separates the men from the monkeys; this is the outdoor season!

Plug along indoors with your artificial light, your wind-proofed range, your padded firing-points: it's better than *no* shootin'; but there's no indoor game that compares with the game you play with Old Mother Nature on the *outdoor* range! First it's Old Sol an' you fightin' it out—boiling mirage, slanting mirage, changing light, sweat in your eyes and making your jaw slippery where you lay it against the stock. Then Ole Boreas chucks in a few tricks with a twenty-mile wind fish-tailing over your heels. Even J. Pluvius may dump a shower on you—one of those little showers that specks your target with spots that *might* be shot holes though you *pray* they're just rain drops.

Why do so many folks shoot indoors in a smelly gallery, and then put their rifles in the corner when the outdoor season rolls around? Can't they *take* it? Don't they feel the call of the rolling road? How can they pass up the friendships that form just natural-like when a new man or a new team shows up for the first time at one of these outdoor tournaments? Maybe they don't realize that it's here, sitting around in the open behind the firing line, waiting the Range Officer's call, just chewin' the rag with this one and that one, that a man picks up some of the best dope in the world on how to shoot.

Maybe they're afraid a tyro is out of place. Shucks! a tyro's not one-tenth as conspicuous out here in the *open* as he is in a gallery. An' besides, out here even the best of 'em drop points, and many a tyro's won medals out o' doors from a gang that would have taken him plenty inside where there's no wind, and the light

stays always the same. Luck don't count much indoors, but it helps plenty on the outdoor range!

So come on, you winter shooters! Play a game that *is* a game. Don't tie up that blued-steel pet o' yours in a lot o' tallow and flannel like a school boy whose granny's afraid he'll take his death o' cold if she lets him out. That rifle *wants* to get out in the sun an' wind an' rain. A rifle *belongs* outdoors, and so does a rifleman!

Where to go? Take your pick—there's plenty of places; and once you start you'll sure want to keep goin'. Look at that list of "Coming Events" in every issue of THE RIFLEMAN. Try that shoot at Camp Ritchie over the Fourth of July—and get to Camp Perry in August.

Come on fella, get yourself some sunburn, make some new friends, learn a lot of things about the shootin' game—and pick up a little cash, some "hardware" and maybe a little merchandise, out of some of these prize lists.

I'll be lookin' for you!

FEDERAL FIREARMS LEGISLATION

BY THE time this magazine reaches subscribers, the fate of Federal Firearms Legislation at this session of Congress will probably have been settled. As this is written, no one knows what the outcome will be. Almost from the convening of Congress, the situation has changed from day to day.

Meanwhile, because of the rapidity with which events have moved, it has been impossible to bring full the weight of the N. R. A. and cooperating sportsmen's bodies into the fight. Nothing else has ever demonstrated quite so clearly the value of a permanent, experienced, aggressive National Headquarters in Washington. Had the fight depended upon the efforts of widely separated individuals, clubs, or State Associations, a federal law would be on the books today.

By the time the July issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN goes to press, it is to be hoped that Congress will have adjourned so that a complete report can be given to our members.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

JUNE, 1934

Back of the Soviet "National Matches"

By ALBERT H. JENKINS

(Illustrations taken from Russian newspapers)

IF YOU want to see just about the prettiest rifle range in the world, you will find it on the outskirts of Moscow. If you want to see the world's fastest-growing "National Matches," visit the Soviet All-Union Rifle and Pistol Competitions. If you want to see a country where the shooting game is fast assuming the importance it ought to have in America—look at the Soviet Union.

It has been my pleasure and privilege during the last two years to come into rather close contact with shooting affairs here in the U.S.S.R., in the Ural Mountains on the western edge of Siberia, in the Ukraine, and in the center of the Union-Moscow. In all these places I have been hospitably welcomed as a brother shooter, and invited to share with the Russian riflemen my American experience.

The wide scope and rapid development of Soviet rifle and pistol shooting have been of particular interest to me, because for nearly three years I took part in a strenuous effort to make America, in truth today as well as in tradition, "a nation of riflemen." As a Naval Reserve officer, serving under Colonel William C. Harllee, U. S. Marine Corps, I built and commanded during the War the two largest of the fifteen Navy Rifle Ranges—that at Mount Pleasant, S. C., and the one at Caldwell, N. J., where the National Matches were held in 1919. At all of these Navy Ranges there was always a large sign, "Visitors Welcome," and we trained thou-

sands of soldiers, Marines, civilians, and sailors. It was our hope to establish these fifteen ranges after the War as permanent centers of rifle training for the citizenry of America.

The extreme grief which we experienced in the Caldwell flood, as the result of a veritable cloudburst which washed out a dam farther up the river, followed by a solid month of rain during the matches, should have cured me of any craving for the shooting business; but, once a shooter, always a shooter, at heart. I continued the contact with Camp Perry which I established in 1918 as Captain of the third-place Navy team. Living on the shore of Lake Erie, in a suburb of Cleveland, I waged war with rifle and pistol on floating objects out in the lake, to the admiration of some neighbors and the intense annoyance of others. As an N. R. A. director, a member of the Fifth City Rifle Club, a Marine Reserve officer at Quantico, and with the Marine Team at Wakefield, I continued to build up a broad background,

SENTURINA—A RIFLE-WOMAN FROM MOSCOW—ON HER WAY TO A WORLD RECORD. SHE IS ONE OF THE BEST SHOTS IN THE U.S.S.R.

against which I am able to view the Soviet shooting game with an understanding and sympathetic eye.

At Shooting Camps in the Ural Mountains and in the Ukraine

My first glimpse of Soviet shooting was at Nizhni Tagil, Ural Mountains, where I was





working for a giant new railroad-car factory. With other foreigners, I was invited to spend a day at the nearby summer camp of *Osoaviachim*, the Union-wide organization for civilian rifle and pistol shooting, gas-warfare defense training, and aviation. The beautiful location of this orderly tent camp, the hospitality of the camp officers, the hundreds of young men and women shooters, the ride back to town with a truck-load of singing youngsters, made this a day long to be remembered. The range itself, however, was rudimentary, and the shooting entirely small-bore, though they were studying the service rifle in preparation for future firing with that arm.

All over the Soviet Union these *Osoaviachim* camps go into action each summer; and I have seen one other, on the banks of the River Don, in the Ukraine. The equipment, of course, still lacks much, but each year they add more permanent buildings, improve the ranges, etc., and these hundreds of summer camps are becoming a mighty force in the mass-production of skilled riflemen and riflewomen.

At the Central Moscow Range

My contact with *Osoaviachim* matters in Tagil was casual, although they put me on their factory committee. However, after I moved to Lugansk in the Ukraine, I decided to become more active, and wrote to Moscow to that effect. The result was an invitation from the Central Council of *Osoaviachim* to attend their forthcoming All-Union Competitions, both as an advisor and as a competitor. I arrived in Moscow about two weeks before the matches began, and what I found there was a great surprise to me. Like most Americans, I have an inborn belief that anything American must be the best of its kind in the world, especially the American shooting game. I came away from Moscow much more humble.

Of course their range equipment has

many deficiencies, and in fact is downright crude in some respects when judged by Camp Perry standards, but in other ways it is very good, and most important

A GROUP OF SHOOTERS FROM A COLLECTIVE FARM

of all, this central direction of *Osoaviachim* shooting is in the hands of enthusiasts with a world-wide

knowledge of the game and a genuine eagerness further to develop and improve their already excellent plans and methods.



GAVAZOV—CHIEF OF OSOAVIACHIM'S SHOOTING DEPARTMENT—RAISING THE NEW GENERATION OF SHOOTERS

And what a wonderful location for a rifle range! Located at Veshniki, only 20 minutes by train from the heart of Moscow, on the beautiful estate of some ex-count, the range is surrounded by magnificent pines, oaks, and white birches. There is a parade ground, a large artificial lake for boating and swimming, and in fact all the natural advantages to make it a good place to live as well as to shoot. The main range has 64 targets, with firing lines up to 500 meters. There is also another range with fewer targets but with firing lines up to 1000 meters. The targets are crowded too close together, and slide up and down in simple wooden frames.

In addition to the tent camps, there are a number of permanent buildings, including a splendid brick-and-concrete armory with gun rooms, offices, machine shops, and a 100-meter enclosed proving gallery. In this building they conduct constant tests and experiments with rifles, ammunition, sights, etc. There is also a head-

quarters building, a large brick all-year school building, and various others. When I arrived they were holding the tryouts for the teams from the Moscow Area. The customary National Match rain was drizzling down daily, but these young men and women were out there every day, lying on the cold, wet ground and shooting away as if they enjoyed it. Their spirit and firing-line discipline were excellent.

I had to leave before the actual matches began, but I have before me now a complete file of the daily newspaper printed at the range during the matches, and also a copy of the official bulletin, which gives the complete final results, and analyzes them. The outstanding fact about these results is not their absolute quantity or quality, but the swift growth and improvement which they reveal.

Results of the All-Union Matches

Nearly seven hundred individuals took part in these 1933 matches.

These individuals were members of teams from just about every corner of the vast Soviet Union—Moscow Area, West-

ern Siberia, Lower Volga, The Far North, The Ural, Tartar Republic, Far Caucasus, Bashkiria, Armenia, Crimea, Ukraine, White Russia, etc., etc. There were factory teams, collective-farm teams, women's teams, casual teams, as well as seventeen teams from various "Snipers' Schools." More and more, *Osoaviachim* is basing its organization upon the factories and collective farms—natural units instead of arbitrary geographical ones. This year 90 per



AN UKRAINIAN—ONE OF THE HIGH MEN IN THE MOSCOW MATCHES

cent of the All-Union competitors were selected from the winners in local factory and farm competitions. Half of them were "Komsomols"—members of the Young Communist League. Seventy per cent of the competitors were taking part in the All-Union matches for the first time.

The women held their own with the men. Of twenty-one casual teams, a Moscow women's team finished in first place with a total score of 3549, nine points higher than the second-place Leningrad men's team. A women's team captured fourth place among the fifty-five factory teams. And of course many of the teams of all kinds had women members as well as men. Lydia Centurina, a 16-year-old girl from Moscow, was among the most conspicuous winners, as she has been for several years past. Lydia Ivanova, another 16-year-old girl, began to shoot at the age of twelve. In six months she had finished the instructors' school, and is now a qualified rifle instructor. Among the range officers was a pretty young woman student of military engineering.

Now for a few comparisons with the results of previous matches.

In the standard small-bore course, this year's best score was 336. The *EMBLEM OF* previous record *OSSOAVIACHIM* was 325. Sixteen shooters this year broke that record. The average score of all shooters this year was 281.4, as compared to last year's 259.6. Of eleven records with the service rifle, nine were broken this year. Of course one explanation for this swift progress is that there was and is plenty of room for improvement, but nevertheless it is progress, and that

is the most important thing anywhere.

Shooting Organization in a Soviet Factory

I have found everywhere in Russia a genuine friendliness and admiration for the U.S.A. Indeed, America is just about the only country they really like and admire. Gunnery Sergeant Fisher of the U.S. Marines seems to be their shooting hero. Before I left Moscow, the Central Council of Osoaviachim asked me whether it would be possible to arrange an international match with America. Personally, I hope that a match similar to the Dewar Match with England can be arranged. The result the first few years would be overwhelming victories for the U.S.A., but each year the scores

A YOUNG RIFLE-WOMAN WHO FINISHED HIGH UP IN THE MOSCOW MATCHES



would be closer, as Soviet rifles, ammunition, and practice improved.

The Central Council also invited me to come back to Moscow and take a permanent job with them, helping to organize the shooting sport for the entire Soviet Union. I was strongly tempted by this opportunity to devote all my time to the game, as any dyed-in-the-wool shooter

can understand; but I finally decided to stick to my work in the big

Lugansk locomotive factory, cooperating the while with the central Moscow and local Lugansk Osoaviachim organizations. Therefore I set about organizing a new "Shooting Circle" in our factory. As they already had the men pretty well organized, they turned the women over to me, and now I preside over the shooting activities of about thirty young Amazons. It is my

aim to turn out a team that will make the men look foolish in Moscow next summer. Our factory organization has also invited me to take part in training the more experienced shooters for the Snipers' Course, and for the course that will qualify them as "Voroshilov Riflemen," so named in honor of the Soviet Commissar of Army and Navy. This year we expect to qualify 300 such riflemen in our factory.

Let no one think, however, that all this has been as easy as it sounds. My knowledge of the Russian language is sadly deficient, and embarrasses me when I try to instruct these groups of Soviet shooters. My face still gets red when I think of one linguistic mistake which I made when talking to a group of Komsomols. The Russian verb for "to aim" is *tselit*. Unfortunately they have another, quite similar, verb, *tselovat*, which means "to kiss" (and how!). All through my talk I used the wrong verb, but these young men and women maintained perfectly polite and serious countenances throughout my osculatory instructions.

Elaborate Organization of Soviet Shooting

The Soviet shooting game, as Caesar remarked about ancient Gaul, is divided into three parts: The Red Army, Osoaviachim, and OGPU. Each conducts its rifle and pistol matches separately. Thus there is not the common meeting ground for military, civilian, and police shooters which the National Matches provided in America, though a special outdoor Red Army-Osoaviachim match is to be held this winter in Moscow's sub-zero weather.



I know the Red Army game only from their very complete and interesting rifle and pistol training manual. I don't play around with the OGPU boys (Political Police), and know nothing of their shooting practices. I might mention in passing, however, that these "dread" Bolshevik police several times rendered me efficient and kindly aid when I was suffering from the difficulties of Soviet travel.

I do know the structure and methods of the civilian shooting organization, *Osoaviachim*. Its organization, on paper, is most impressive. Unfortunately many of its local branches are not yet capably managed, and seem to be in the hands of persons whose main interest is in collecting membership dues and drawing their pay. However, these difficulties, like others in the Soviet Union, are being corrected as time goes on.

At the top of the *Osoaviachim* organization chart stands the Central Soviet (Council) in Moscow. Its shooting department, separate from its departments of aviation and gas-warfare defense, has under it a Scientific Investigation Institute, Central School of Snipers, Traveling School of Shooting, and various other sections. On the next step of the organization ladder are the Area Shooting Departments, with offices in the important centers of the Union. Each has its own research institute, indoor and outdoor ranges, school of snipers, traveling school, etc. Next are the District Councils, each with its club, instructors' school, ranges, teams, and subsidiary city and factory organizations. The basic *Osoaviachim* unit is the Shooting Circle, which more or less roughly corresponds to an N. R. A. rifle club. Our locomotive factory has two ranges for the use of its shooting circles.

All this seems like a lot of organization, and it is, compared to our N. R. A. simplicity, but I suppose it is the only way in which they can get the job done under present conditions. All this sort of thing is new to the masses of collective farmers and factory workers, and someone has to carry the organization directly to them, and draw them into the shooting game. This lack of simplicity, however, pervades everything connected with the shooting game here. It is, indeed, typical of almost everything in this country. The Russians have too great a respect for "book learning." They pattern after their idea of German scholarship, and pile up masses of details until action is smothered underneath. Young, newly-graduated engineers and metallurgists, who ought to be devoting all of their time to doing—the acquiring of practical experience, are writing fine-spun research theses instead. An engineer or other technical man is judged as is a professor—more by what

he has written than by what he has done. But before a Russian will do anything, he has to have a PLAN, the more elaborate the better. They need to learn the art of simplicity—the American habit of doing things, by the simple expedient of doing them.

Soviet Training and Courses of Fire

I have before me as I write, the following Soviet shooting books and manuals:

- 1—Red Army Shooting Training and Courses of Fire;
- 2—*Osoaviachim*—Organization of the Shooting Sport;
- 3—*Osoaviachim*—Training of Riflemen of the Third Category, and Voroshilov Riflemen;
- 4—*Osoaviachim*—Preparation of Instructors of the Shooting Sport (Four classifications of instructors);
- 5—The Small-Bore Rifle, TOZ No. 7.

It is not necessary to possess and digest all of these books, and yet others, if one is to take part in their organization and program, for essential parts of their theory and practice are scattered through more books than I have yet seen. And take it from me, they are writing still more books in Moscow now, to bewilder the shooters in the provinces, and impress the Government by casting a scientific halo around the game and its leaders.

Back of all this mass of detail, however, is a lot of good stuff. Their courses of study and fire are progressive and logical, and anyone who passes through them will be a real shooter, both mentally and physically. The courses of fire give qualifications as:

- Riflemen of Third Category—Small-Bore;
Riflemen of Second Category—Small-Bore and Service Rifle;
Riflemen of First Category—Service Rifle and Pistol;
Master Shot—Separate qualifications with Small-Bore, Small-Bore long range, Service Rifle, and Pistol;
Voroshilov Rifleman—a special course for the masses who cannot or will not go through the whole course of training.

In these courses one qualifies with a grade of "Satisfactory", "Good", or "Excellent", according to his score, just as in America your score qualifies you as Marksman, Sharpshooter, or Expert.

The above courses include firing at ranges of from 25 meters to 200 meters with the small-bore, and to 300 meters with the service rifle. There is also the Snipers' Course, including fire on stationary, moving, and suddenly-appearing targets of various kinds and combinations, at ranges up to 800 meters, with both iron

and glass sights. The targets represent: the head of a prone enemy; head and breast; kneeling figure; stationary and running figures of riflemen; figures of machine gunners, cavalry, artillery, tanks, observation posts, airplanes, etc. and even a running war dog. Many of these targets are printed in olive drab ink, to simulate battle visibility conditions. There are thirty separate "exercises" in this Snipers' Course, including a lot of things besides the actual shooting.

Osoaviachim's Central Council was much interested to know what snipers' courses and matches were used in America. I had to tell them there were—almost none. While I recognize the difficulty of operating snipers' courses under match conditions, on a crowded range, it has always seemed to me that this constituted a distinct lack in American rifle training. It is one thing to hit a stationary black bullseye on a white or light-colored target at established ranges: it is another thing to hit poorly-visible, indefinite "targets," suddenly appearing at unknown ranges which must be quickly estimated; and particularly moving targets. It seems to me that American training lacks sufficient tie-up between range shooting and war shooting. Game shooting used to take the place of this to some extent, but comparatively few Americans today hunt with the rifle.

Soviet Rifles

The American Rifleman has experts who know far more about Russian rifles than I do, but I will give my general impressions of the arms I have seen in use on the ranges here. There is nothing much that is favorable to be said about the Soviet small-bore rifle, "TOZ No. 7", which is the small-bore universally used by *Osoaviachim* and the Red Army. It is a single-shot bolt-action, and the bullets go where the barrel is pointed; but to point it—that is the problem. The sights are coarse. The rear sight is open, without windage adjustment, and is far from the eye. The stock is so poorly shaped that it strains you to get into a proper prone position, and it is impossible to place the hand so as to get a good trigger squeeze. The bolt action is hard and awkward. In Moscow these small-bore rifles have a sufficiently heavy trigger pull, but the shooters in the provinces seem to work on their rifles until they get a regular hair trigger, not good for military rifle training, and dangerous around a range. At Tagil I saw a German worker nearly shoot a Red Army man because of this. Another bad feature of these triggers is that none of them have a good take-up.

The Soviet service rifle is a fairly practical arm, though no American shooter

(Continued on page 28)

Rifles and Pistols in the Southwest

By R. F. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR

SOME time ago I had the pleasure of reading in the *RIFLEMAN* an article from the pen of a well-known Maine guide and sportsman, in which was described the type of rifle favored by the residents of his part of the country. I found this article very interesting, and it occurred to me that something along the same lines, but treating of the southwestern country, might be of interest to those who are not familiar with this region. Moreover, on my more or less frequent trips to the eastern states I am often asked if there are really as many firearms in Arizona as our writers of fiction would have us believe; and those of my eastern friends who are themselves fond of shooting wish to know what kind of guns are used out here, and why.

The answer to the first of the above questions is easy. There are a great many firearms in current use in this part of the country, and I should say that ninety per cent of the homes in Arizona contain at least one gun. Further, I think I can safely say that more than fifty per cent of Arizona's population knows something about the handling of firearms, and can if occasion arises display sufficient aptitude in this respect to be a serious consideration for anyone with evil intentions. An interesting sidelight on this point is the fact that crime here is practically negligible as compared to some of our eastern metropolises, yet the only firearms law that exists is one forbidding the carrying of *concealed* weapons without a permit from the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides. It is perfectly legal for any American citizen to carry any number of sixshooters as long as they are at all times in plain sight; and it is not difficult for any law-abiding citizen to obtain a permit to carry weapons concealed if he so chooses.

Before getting into the subject of "what guns, and why," I should like to comment upon the Arizonan psychology in connection with firearms, since it differs vastly from that in other parts of the country, especially the country lying east of the Mississippi. In this country—the southwest—the possessor of a gun is not looked upon as a dangerous crank; and by "possessor" I refer to the man who, for example, owns and carries a sixshooter a good part of the time, or the man who never drives at

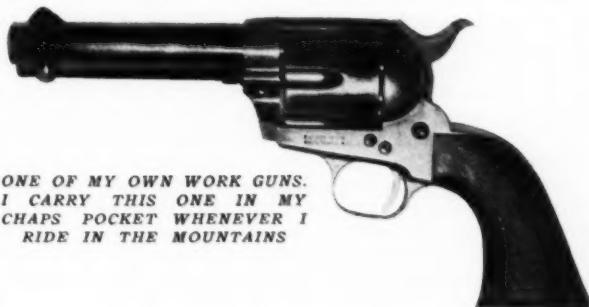
night any distance without having a pistol in his car with him, etc. Rather, such a man is considered to possess good judgment and to be entirely normal. The Arizonan populace is thoroughly gun-minded, and I have seen new Single Action Colts displayed at the dinner table with as much unconcern as would be characteristic of a New Yorker showing his dinner partner a new cigarette case or watch. Those at the table who are interested in guns will possibly ask to see the new gun; the others will simply pay no attention to the incident. It is with something of a shudder that I contemplate what effect would be produced in a New York restaurant if a "hog-leg" were to be suddenly drawn and handed around!

I feel that any attempt to discuss the firearms customs of the southwest must distinguish very clearly between the guns that are used as tools, so to speak, and those that are used as toys, or playthings. The "toys" are as varied here as in any other part of the country, while there are distinct limitations upon guns that are used as tools in the day's work. You see, this is still a land of cattle ranches—vast tracts of land running in size all the way from the small ten or fifteen-thousand-acre outfit, to ranges upwards of two million acres. In such widespread enterprises, guns are as much a part of the equipment as is a wrench a part of a mechanic's kit. A great many ranchers shove a sixshooter into their chaps pocket as automatically as they buckle on their spurs; and there are definite reasons for their doing this. In the first place, there are several species of wild life which are much better dead than alive: the ubiquitous coyote, for example, and the wolf and the mountain lion, not to mention the various species of rattlesnake, and the Gila monster. In the second place there is the ever-present possibility of having one's horse break a leg

many miles from home. In the third place, cattle rustling is not yet entirely forgotten. I do not mean that it is conducted on anything like the scale that it was twenty years ago, but in certain sections it very definitely does exist, and many is the outfit which has been started with nothing but a fast horse, a long rope, and a running iron.

The average rancher does not worry much over his choice of guns. He gets a Single Action Army Colt for a sixshooter, and .30-30 carbine for a rifle, and lets it go at that. These are not only entirely adequate for the work to be done, but they offer several distinct points of superiority as well. Let us consider first the choice of handguns. Perhaps the strongest influence here lies in the fact that both Father and Grandfather used the Single Action. They found it entirely satisfactory, and left the Single Action tradition behind them. In addition to this, the rancher finds, as he looks around, that about sixty or seventy per cent of all revolvers or pistols in the southwest are Single Action, and he therefore thinks no more about it. Then, again, a great many of these southwestern ranchers were shooting .45 Single Actions when they were ten years old, and find it hard to get used to anything else. They know that this gun has the best grip and general hang of any gun that was ever made, and you can talk from dawn until dusk about the superiorities of the modern double-action guns, and make no impression whatsoever.

The typical sixshooter in the southwest is the .45 Colt Single Action with 4½-inch barrel. This barrel length is the most popular because it is just that much easier to shove such a gun into a chaps pocket than it is one with a 5½-inch barrel. It is also that much less to pack in a man's waistband. At this point it must be remembered that holsters are not used to a very great extent except by drug-store cowboys. The police, to be sure, as well as members of the sheriff's office, use holsters a good deal, but I am referring here to the rancher and the average gun-toting Arizonan. The 7½-inch barreled gun is a rare sight indeed. As far as the calibers go, the .45 is by far the most popular, with the .44-40, .38-40, .45 Automatic, .44 Special, and .38 Special following, in order of



ONE OF MY OWN WORK GUNS.
I CARRY THIS ONE IN MY
CHAPS POCKET WHENEVER I
RIDE IN THE MOUNTAINS

their popularity. As a matter of fact, I should not be surprised if there were more .38-40's than .44-40's, the former being a very popular caliber.

Next to the Single Action Colt comes the New Service, the Model 1917 Smith & Wesson, the .45 and .38-Super Automatics, and the Colt Official Police, as well as a good many of Messrs. Smith & Wesson's new .38-44 Police guns with 5-inch barrel. A pistol of less than .38 caliber is a rare thing, and is commonly referred to as a "suicide gun." Where a small package is the chief desideratum, the .41 Remington derringer is still used extensively, they being often carried in pairs, while the more enlightened of the gun-toting populace are often to be seen with .38 Colt Detective Specials, with 2-inch barrels. (I recently saw a one-inch, five-shot group that had been made with this gun at twenty yards.)

As in other parts of the country, there are here some men who are fully aware of the possibilities of hand-loading, and equally mindful of the fact that a 250-grain Keith bullet ahead of 15 grains of Number 80 or 8.5 grains of Number 5 in a .45 sixshooter, is a considerable improvement over factory ammunition, not excepting the load of 40 grains of FFg black. Among my friends are three ranchers who realize the value of such loads for their work, and who use them constantly for ridding their ranges of a superabundance of wild horses and burros, and for killing wild cattle which never come to the roundups. In two of the cases the .44 Special is used for these magnum loads, the other rancher using both the .45 Colt and the .44 Special. While I personally prefer the .44 Special case for magnum loads, I own three sixshooters chambered for the .45 Colt cartridge, and try to get along with the 250-grain Keith bullet in either of the two loads mentioned.

Before leaving the subject of pistols I wish to say that for these magnum loads the old Single Action really comes into its own. For one thing, the gun is somewhat stronger than any of the double actions, and better adapted to withstanding the terrific pounding that the con-

tinued use of these heavy loads gives; and then, the grip is far better adapted to taking up the severe recoil. The Single Action's sights *must* be improved upon, however, before even fair results can be obtained, and a lighter hammer is also a considerable help. With these two improvements, amazingly good work can be done with the Single Action Colt. I know that I should not care to have any of the enlightened ranchers of whom I speak take ten shots at me at four hundred yards; and at two hundred—well . . .

We now come to the rifles, and here to an even greater degree we find that there are decided limitations imposed where a rifle is to be used as a tool. When a rancher expects to ride a part of his range wherein he is apt to find any

get caught or tangled up on the stock, or between the stock and the horse. Considering all these things, most ranchers prefer to have the stock of the gun toward the rear. A rifle to be packed in this manner, however, *must* be short, and it *must* be flat. Twenty inches of barrel is the very outside limit, and from twelve to fifteen inches is much better. (Winchester makes a special 15-inch .30-30 because of this demand.) Likewise, rifles with protuberances on the sides cannot qualify. This includes the bolt handle of a bolt-action rifle, and the cocking piece on a Remington Model 8 autoloader. Anything of this nature that makes the rifle stick out, seriously slows up the draw. Finally, one other thing that these saddle guns must possess is a set of rugged sights which will withstand knocking around without being damaged or losing their adjustment.

There are only a few rifles which can meet all these requirements. They are the lever actions — Winchester, Marlin, or Savage — the slide-action Remington, and the single-shots of various makes. Of these the Winchester is far and away the most popular, principally in .30-30 caliber, though often in .32 Special. The other calibers adapted to the 1894 action are to be seen from time to time, but in nowhere near the numbers as the first two. But while the 1894 Winchester is by far the most popular rifle, other models of Winchesters are also used.

There are a good many 1895 carbines, for example, usually in .30-40 caliber. Then there is the famous Model 1886, in .45-70, .45-90, and .40-82 calibers, etc. These latter models, however, have the disadvantage of being rather heavy. They all weigh around eight pounds, while the 1894 carbines run just over six, and this makes a difference to the cattle man who is anxious to spare his horse as much as possible. I might mention the Winchester self-loading rifles in calibers .351 and .401 as qualified for the work in question, but there are very few of these. They are heavy, and their cartridges are not well adapted for the long-range work that a rancher's rifle is often called upon to do.

(Continued on page 29)



"WORK GUNS" OF MR. MELVILLE H. HASKELL, OWNER OF RINCON RANCH. THE TOP ONE IS A REGULAR SEDGELEY HORNET. THE NEXT IS A .351 WINCHESTER. THE LITTLE '92 IS A .44-40 WITH 12-INCH BARREL. THE SINGLE-SHOT WINCHESTER IS A .30-40, 20-INCH BARREL. WEIGHT 8 LBS. THE '95 IS A .30-40

of the undesirable creatures before mentioned, or when he goes out with the express intention of killing off some of his wild horses or burros, he will usually pack a rifle rather than a sixshooter. He packs the rifle in a scabbard on his saddle, in any one of several different positions. Sometimes it is hung on the left side, with the stock to the front; sometimes on the right with the stock to the rear. What the rancher desires is a position from which he can readily grasp the rifle, whether he be mounted or afoot; a position from which the rifle will not drop out accidentally, and also one which will not interfere if he should have to chase and rope a cow. Furthermore, the rifle must be so hung that the brush will not

Testing a Stock Outfit

By T. C. BARRIER

EVERY rifleman is more or less interested in the shooting ability of the experts of the game, as well as in the superb arms and equipment these experts assemble, shoot, and write about. And yet rifle shooting, in common with every other branch of sport, has only a comparatively small number of what we might call the "All American." And so let us look at the other side of the picture. What of us who make up the great Dub Brigade? The great majority of us will never see Camp Perry; financial reasons make it impossible for us to possess the splendid outfits of the experts, and our lack of ability and training bar us from ever becoming experts. However, if we will clearly recognize our limitations from the beginning, and be content with our lot, we can derive a great deal of pleasure from our shooting, even if we are dubs. Let us, therefore, take a little journey to Dub Land.

Now to begin with, what can the average inexperienced rifleman obtain in the way of a standard stock outfit for small-bore rifle shooting in this year 1934? What results can he reasonably expect to accomplish with it, granting that he is painstaking and makes use of the information and instruction passed on to him by the experts down through the years? (While we dubs may never become expert, there is not the slightest excuse for us to be uninformed, with the wealth of material we have available). With these questions as a "take-off" point, the writer decided to assemble, entirely from stock, an outfit for .22-caliber target shooting and to use every effort to determine at first hand what he could do with it.

The outfit consisted of a Winchester M52 rifle, speed action, Model 1929 stock, standard-weight barrel, Lyman 5A scope, King's shooting

glasses, a spotting telescope, sling, and other little accessories with which all are familiar. Every single item was picked up through regular trade channels—bought right over the counter. While there is really nothing that need be said about the outfit, we wish to explain our reasons for selecting two of the items, as follows—

Rifle

We desired a stock arm, not selected in any way, and suitable for the rifleman of average training and strength; weight to run not over 11 pounds with telescope and sling. In this class we have such weapons as the M52 Winchester, the Springfield, the Stevens Walnut Hill, and the improved Savage M19. Since the M52 Winchester was available from our source of supply, one with the improved stock and speed action was purchased. Since this arm has a stock that is quite

similar to that on our favorite high-power weapon—the Springfield Sporter—it was selected. This rifle, as is well known, comes equipped with telescope-sight bases, and sling swivels suitable for the standard Government sling; therefore it can be put into service without trouble or special "doling." We did not wish any of the special heavy-barrel outfits, as they were not stock arms, and cost considerably more than the regular M52. The trigger pull on our weapon was clean and sharp—about $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds—and we used it throughout our test without any change whatever. The stock and forearm fitted us quite comfortably, even with the telescope sight, which we used exclusively. Naturally the selection of an arm is largely a matter of personal taste and funds available, but we consider our choice to be a very good compromise. This is merely our opinion, at the time this is being written.

Telescope Sight

The Lyman 5A scope was selected for just what it is—a good reliable, medium-priced outfit, available from stock. We wanted an 8X Fecker with $1\frac{1}{8}$ " objective, but the price-tag forbade. Frankly, we were not interested at all in iron sights of any kind, style, or make, in our test, for we consider it little short of a crime to use iron sights on a superb instrument of precision such as a modern .22-caliber match

TEST TARGET NO. 1823	
DATA:	
ARM	Win. M/52 18508
SIGHTS	Lyman 5A
POSITION	Prone - Gun sling only
AmmUNITION	.220 Precision Lot M-15-P
PHYSICAL CONDITION	Normal
VISIBILITY	Splendid.
DATE 4-29-34	
DISTANCE 100 Yds.	
TIME 7:45 AM	
TEMPERATURE 71.3 F.	
LIGHT Cloudy	
WIND None	
HUMIDITY Slight.	
GENERAL REMARKS:	
Everything clicking splendidly. Let off nine perfectly without any trace of spotter showing. One shot - Number seven shot showed a bit of white to right of vertical cross hair, indicating off shot at 9 o'clock, checking with target.	

REPRODUCTION OF A PAGE FROM MY REC-
ORD BOOK. ORIGINAL
MEASURES $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$. ALL
MEASUREMENTS ARE
FROM CENTER TO CEN-
TER OF BULLET HOLES.
IF RECORDS SUCH AS
THIS ARE KEPT THEY
WILL SOON GIVE A
MAN MORE DOPE THAN
HE COULD GET IN
YEARS WITH HIT-AND-
MISS METHODS

rifle. Our age was another factor in connection with the matter of sights, for we can shoot only about 20 rounds

with iron sights before the bull begins to fade badly. With the telescope our eyes carry on to the limit of our physical ability to hold and pull.

Ammunition

In our testing we used only the special target ammunition, and while this is from specially-selected lots, it is distributed through regular trade channels, and is available to all. In the test under consideration, the ammunition happened to be Winchester Precision 200 Lot N-15-P, which was the only lot available through our source of supply. As it happened to meet with the approval of the rifle barrel, we stuck to it through the entire test. Let it be mentioned in passing that we have nothing for or against any make of ammunition offered on the open market: all we are interested in is how any particular lot of ammunition shoots in the barrel to be used. The new rustless loadings are splendid in a good many ways, but we have never been able to get quite as regular grouping with them as with the old Lesmoke loading and old-type primer. We have tried a number of different lots, and some of these would put seven or eight out of ten shots into an unbelievably small group, only to pitch one or two out, costing points that we could not spare.

Conditions and Limitations, Etc.

Twenty-five years of careful, intensive study of the rifle game, coupled with a great deal of shooting, made our limitations, so far as holding was concerned, well known to us. We knew that we were only average, but for this very reason our work would be worth more from the standpoint of the average man. It would give him something to check his own work by, rather than being something unattainable for him. We knew, however, that we could do this: We could look after every little detail, and in this way get a fair idea as to what the AVERAGE DUB could do—and that was really what we were after.

The range at which we conducted the tests is unique in its location—simply a little meadow or pocket by a small brook, surrounded on three sides by pine woods. The wind hazard is nil. Before beginning our test, we checked the range with a high-grade steel tape, which gave 300 feet 6 inches, or 100 yards, with 6" for good measure. Facts were what we were interested in, hence our care as to the matter of distance. The firing point was carefully graded to a pitch of 6 inches in 10 feet. The target frame was only a simple arrangement of stakes and cross bar, but these were checked to see that they were level and plumb, to make sure that there would be no cant to the targets.

At first we found that the piece would not group quite as well as we had hoped.

The groups were fair, but not quite up to standard. A number of groups were checked, and the figure of merit was about $\frac{1}{4}$ " larger on the average than for some of our older barrels. Evidently the barrel was slightly rough, as it required only 100 rounds rapid fire with greaseless ammunition to bring the groups right in line with the average of our old weapons.

The Test

In early spring we began our test run of 150 targets, or a total of 1500 shots. The weather grew warm then, and held quite steadily until the test was completed, about the middle of October. Shooting was done from six until seven o'clock in the early morning, 30 shots (three groups) being fired each morning. The humidity was usually at the dew point—an important factor with a 28-inch barrel. There was never any bright sunlight or mirage to contend with. The temperature variation was next to nothing, and never enough to be of any considerable importance.

Targets were placed on the frame, plumb and level. In the center of the bull, over the X, we placed a $\frac{3}{4}$ " spotter. On each side of the target, right in line with the X, we placed a thumb tack. The cross hairs of the telescope were rested on these tacks, they showing up splendidly through the glass. When exactly centered, the cross hairs completely blotted out the white spotter. If not perfectly centered there was a faint glimmer of white. In this way, and in no other, have we found it possible to maintain an absolutely uniform point of aim. In other words, we established an exact point of aim for each of our 1500 shots in this test. Whether or not we always held on that spotter is another story. We did not, of course, but there was no guesswork as to the point of aim.

The thumb tacks on each side of the target which we used as cross-hair rests insured absolutely against canting—in our opinion the cause of more trouble with misplaced point of impact, than wind, light, humidity, and temperature, all combined. To get uniform point of impact we knew that our position, sling-tension, and method of holding from day to day, must be uniform. Also, we knew that a sling that is too tight is just as bad as one that is too loose. We experimented before our test until we had this detail right. The left hand was jammed up close against the front sling swivel, and was clad in a light glove to keep the steady pressure from becoming uncomfortable. A stop for the sling on the sleeve of the Croft shooting jacket (a very useful accessory, by the way, this shooting jacket) made it possible always to secure a uniform sling tension. Stakes were provided against which to place the ankles, insuring a uniform position relative to the line

of fire. A set of holes or depressions was provided for the elbows, and were used throughout the test. A small patch of adhesive tape was attached to the side of the comb, against which to rest the point of the jaw-bone, insuring uniform cheeking of the piece.

Since we had taken care of every known detail that affected the point of impact, and over which we had any control, there was left only light and temperature to contend with. We found light changes with the telescope to be of minor importance, while the temperature variation, as previously mentioned, was unimportant. Therefore, the variation in point of impact was very little indeed; in fact only about half what we had expected.

Before going to the range we would remove the grease from the rifle, and swab the bore with alcohol to remove as much of the oil as possible. Then ten shots would be fired, rapid fire, to warm up the piece. (We found later that we should have fired twenty warming shots.)

The Result

We Dubs Only Are Concerned. Not to be Read by Experts

Please don't laugh.

Number of groups	Score	Total Score
3	96	288
24	97	2328
49	98	4802
47	99	4653
27	100	2700

14771 \times 15000, or an average of 98.45%.

As mentioned, the point of impact varied but little from day to day. Some days it would be a little high, then a trifle low; then right, left, and so on; but usually the groups were well centered.

There is nothing remarkable about these results, except the splendid reliability of the modern .22-caliber rifle, scope, and ammunition. There was not a 10X possible in the lot. Group sizes were often remarkably small, some groups having as little as $\frac{5}{8}$ " vertical \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ " horizontal. These of course were only lucky groups, and mean nothing in particular. The poorest group scored 97, and measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". There were three shots out of the 10-ring—way out, opening up the group terribly. It was intensely interesting to watch the groups come in from day to day, and during the test we acquired a respect for that little old stock-model 52 that we never had for any other weapon, cost what it might.

And now having given the results from the score standpoint, let us look at group sizes.

We have neither space nor time in which to tabulate all the group sizes, but have
(Continued on page 29)

The Rifle Telescope in Big-Game Hunting

By JULIAN W. FEISS

THE question is frequently asked, "Exactly how useful is a telescope sight in big-game hunting?" All American riflemen are aware of the revolutionary results that have been accomplished on the small-bore range by the use of the telescope, but few of these same men are familiar with the use of the scope sight on game larger than our eastern woodchuck. There are times when a hunter ventures into the hills of Pennsylvania with a modern sporting rifle and a scope, but the preponderance of the metal sight is still very much in evidence.

In the last analysis, the scope for big-game hunting has not been a thorough success for the practical hunter, especially when used under tropical conditions. Frankly, I am of the opinion that this is not always the fault of the instrument, the rifle, or the mount, for there are really very few men who know how to use a hunting scope to best advantage.

In speaking of a hunting scope, I wish to make it plain that I am not referring to our long American tubular telescope sights. The Lyman 438 and 5A, and all the Fecker target scopes, are ruled out of this discussion because almost none of them are ordinarily mounted on the modern rifle in such a way that the iron sights may at the same time be used if desired. These are essentially target and small-game scopes, and before the peep or leaf sights may be used on a rifle equipped with such a scope, the scope must be removed from the blocks. When the scope is returned to the rifle it sometimes is necessary, and always is advisable, to re-target the rifle, and this is tedious and often impossible under hunting conditions in the field.

In Africa, India, and perhaps occasionally in this country, when shooting certain classes of game, one must be ready for a possible charge, and anyone who has tried to center a rapidly-moving object in the sights of a movie camera, or even a small Kodak, will realize the difficulties involved in trying to pick up a charging beast in the

field of a telescope. Imagine trying to stop a charging lion or grizzly at a hundred feet with a rifle equipped with a five-power scope and no iron sights to use as an alternative. In the first place, it would be almost hopeless to try to find the moving animal with the sights. This is particularly true if the scope were of high power and had a small field of view. After you finally got the animal in the field of vision, you would have to center him on the cross-hairs or post, and pick a vital spot. And remember that with a five-power scope every movement that you make is magnified five times. Again, the animal might charge so close that he would be out of focus in the glass. Under these conditions the hunter is distinctly out of luck.

The subject of magnifying power requires a great deal of thought. Being an engineer, I have been used to a surveyor's transit, and most of these magnify about twenty-four diameters. Now a transit is invariably mounted upon a heavy tripod, for steadiness, yet on a windy day the centering of a triangulation flag or the accurate reading of a stadia rod, is far from an easy accomplishment, especially if the flag or rod is located any great distance from the instrument, and the half or quarter cross-hairs are used. Every movement or tremor of the transit is magnified the full twenty-four times in the glass.

In consequence, when engineers wish to do rapid topographic work over large areas, the tendency today is to use the plane table, which is infinitely faster. One of the reasons that it is faster is because the telescopic alidade in general use is about fourteen power. There are other more important advantages and reasons

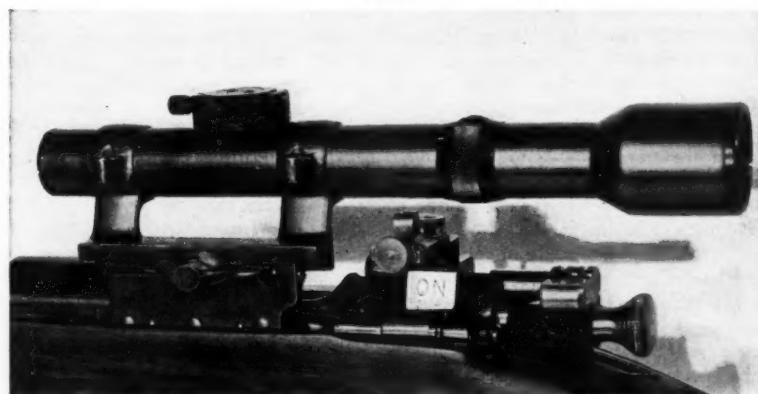
for this speeding up, but this is an engineering subject, and I will not discuss it here.

A few years ago a friend of mine who is a reserve officer in the U. S. Field Artillery, purchased a twelve-power binocular glass for use at Camp Knox in observing artillery fire. After about three days he returned to the old regulation six-power glass, with the statement that he had found the expensive instrument to be absolutely useless. He found that with high power, the field of view was so small that it was difficult to catch a shell-burst in time to estimate the range and deflection. He also found that unless he rested the glass upon some type of stand, he could not hold it steady enough to make out any detail. For use on horseback it was absolutely out of the question, and a high wind would render the glass of less use than plain eyesight.

I think that these facts should convince most people that the high-power glass is not always the best; yet there are hundreds of shooters and sportsmen who base their valuation of a scope upon its magnification. On the rifle range, when shooting prone, most of us are using a heavy target rifle which is especially constructed for the purpose. Such a rifle will take a high-power telescope sight to advantage. However, when shooting off-hand with a light sporting rifle at a running deer or a charging tiger, the problem is so different that comparisons are not even necessary.

Another bad feature of the high-power glass that is not always taken into account is its property of absorbing light rays. The field of a twenty-power telescope is never as brightly illuminated as that of a five-power glass. The very act of magnification involves loss of illumination, as the light rays must pass through lenses and prisms that absorb light. In consequence, a high-powered glass is not effective for early-morning or late-afternoon shooting, and most big-game hunting is done during these hours, especially in tropical climates such as in central Africa and India. In Africa

FIG. 1



most of the game rests in the dense bush during the daylight hours. It is during the evening hours that animals come down to water to drink, and leave the dense foliage for the plains and prairie.

In consequence, the majority of hunters who pursue big game have avoided the scope. Those who have become familiar with the advantages of a good telescopic sight invariably prefer one with a magnification under four diameters, they favoring as a rule a glass of $2\frac{1}{4}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$ -power. Thus the low-powered Zeiss or Hensoldt glass seems to fill the bill. The object of a hunting scope is also clarification, and not magnification alone. The $2\frac{3}{4}$ -power telescope allows quick centering in the field of vision, with a minimum of vibration of the target. It also has good illumination for evening and morning shooting.

Now we approach the bugbear of mounting the scope. As previously stated, most of us who have been professional or just plain practical hunters in Africa or this country, insist upon a mount that will allow us to use our iron sights without removing or changing the position of the telescope. But the instant we insist upon this, we sacrifice rigidity in the mount. The rigid double mount, once it is set, will usually stay put; provided, of course, that one does not drop the rifle or otherwise misuse it. However, under certain conditions a rigid mount is out of the question, even were we to dispense with the idea of having iron sights readily available. The newcomer in Africa always starts out on his safari carrying his own rifle. At the end of about two or three days, however, he invariably passes the rifle to his gun boy, who is trained to be at his side every moment. He has then learned his first lesson of the tropics—that is, to make work as easy as possible so as to avoid complete exhaustion at the end of a long day. It is all that a white man can do to carry himself, and the extra weight of a rifle, especially when on foot safari, is enough to exhaust the toughest all-American that ever drew breath, after a twenty-mile trek under a tropical sun. I am referring here to the equatorial regions of the tropics, and not the more temperate climates as found in the Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, northern Mexico, and parts of South America.

Now a gun boy is notoriously careless unless he has been very well trained. In going through thick timber he is very apt to whack the rifle against a tree, and if a scope is attached with a permanent double mount, the chances are that it will be

jarred out of alignment. The same is true the world over. If you are traveling by canoe in Canada on a moose hunt, the rifle may remain at the bottom of the canoe most of the time. Here it is subjected to jar and vibration, while on a portage the chances are that after the third or fourth carry of a trip, the rifle will have received so many thumps that a scope attached permanently will require a gunsmith to put it back into line, not to mention repairs at the optical factory on the scope itself. As a telescope sight is not practical for horseback work, I will not discuss that phase, but it can readily be seen that the same difficulties are encountered.

The scope is definitely at its best when

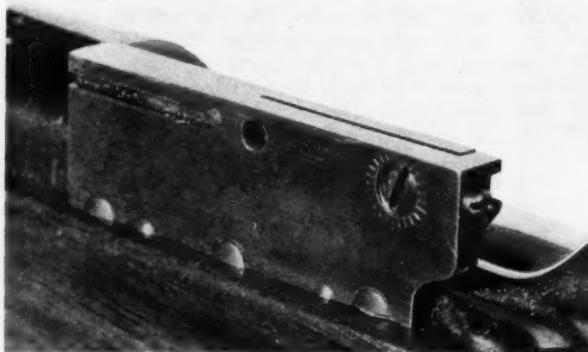


FIG. 2

hunting on foot in a mountainous country, as when pursuing such game as Rocky Mountain goat, Bighorn sheep, chamois, ibex, or ovis poli. Here again the permanently mounted scope is at a disadvantage, as the hunter, aside from being a dead shot, must also be a mountaineer. The chances of jarring the rifle against a rock while climbing an almost vertical cliff are many. A few jars, and a permanently mounted telescope is useless, and the hunt is off.

There are other disadvantages in using a scope under certain conditions, and frequently these are lost sight of. A rain storm may render a scope useless for the time being. In tropical jungles, where the atmosphere is saturated with humidity, many scopes have a tendency to fog or "sweat." Sometimes this fogging will moisten the Canada balsam which acts as a cementing material between the lenses, and in some instances rifle telescopes have been ruined in this manner. However, this is a relatively rare occurrence, and I have heard of only one case of this kind.

The majority of hunters who have had extensive experience under all kinds of field conditions, prefer the removable mount. They all grant that it has its disadvantages, but I, for one, feel that the advantages far outweigh those of any

other method of mounting. When the rifle is to see rough service, it should be possible to carry the scope in the pocket of one's hunting coat. Also, the iron sights should be readily available at all times without altering the position of the scope.

There are a number of disadvantages in the removable mount. The constant removing and replacing of the telescope on the rifle will eventually induce wear on the bearing surfaces. Methods of clamping the telescope sight to the rifle are far from perfect, and uneven tension on the clamping screws will cause variations in center of impact that are quite noticeable.

Again, after perhaps five hundred rounds have been fired, there is danger of a rock-

ing motion developing between the scope and the rifle, due to the force of the recoil acting against the bearing surfaces of the mount. The result is a vertical dispersion of shots. Furthermore, the construction of most mounts is complicated. Windage and elevation adjustments require very careful calculation and work, and as most of our rifle scopes do not lend themselves readily to reticle adjustments, due to lack of any method of micrometer measurement, the whole story is one of trial and grief to the hunter.

There is another very important feature in connection with the removable scope mount that I have never heard discussed or even referred to. The only time that I used a detachable scope in Africa, after nearly a year and a half of hunting, was towards the end of my bush experience. My gun boy was carrying a .318 Westley Richards equipped with a detachable $2\frac{1}{4}$ X Zeiss glass. I always carried the scope in the pocket of my tropical tunic, within easy reach. One day while in the bush I caught sight of a single hartebeeste feeding about 250 yards away at the far margin of a clearing or "dambo." It was an ideal shot for a scope. As my gun boy passed me the rifle, I drew the scope from my pocket. It was the work of only a few seconds to attach the scope to the rifle, but to accomplish this I was obliged to take my eye off the game for just a fraction of a moment. When I looked up, the animal had vanished. Luckily my gun boy had seen which way the hartebeeste went, and later I was able to make a successful stalk.

Another time, while hunting alone in southern Arizona, I had a very similar experience. I was prowling through the valleys of the Waterman Mountains west of Tucson, looking for white tail deer.

(Continued on page 27)

Suggestions on Shotgun Fitting

By KARL M. FOSTER

THIS matter of fitting the shotgun to the individual shooter is one which demands considerable study but should be well worth the effort if the gunner wishes to eliminate the gun as a possible cause of his failures. To begin with, the gun should be equipped with a small rear shotgun sight placed on the rib the proper distance from the front sight. For a 26-inch barrel the correct distance is 12½ inches, while for a 28-inch barrel this distance should be 13½ inches. Other barrel lengths would have distances in proportion. The reason for attaching this rear sight will be at once apparent when the gun is patterned by deliberately sighted shots at shotgun ranges, and when shooting from a rest to determine the stock measurements necessary. In actual wing shooting this small rear sight is seldom seen and usually ignored, though on some long swinging shots in the field the eye retains a picture of the sights which often helps to determine the cause of a miss. For test shooting this sight is very essential for accurate work.

In testing out a shotgun the gun should be shot from a substantial rest at a distance of 40 yards on a target paper measuring not less than 36 inches x 36 inches, and larger than this if possible. The bullseye should be black and about 4 inches in diameter, and the hold should be at 6 o'clock. The gun should be held as near as possible to an offhand position such as would be assumed in the field. The top of the rear sight should be held at the bottom of the front sight, and the trigger should be eased off as gradually as possible, without jerk or haste.

For upland shooting, or any other shooting where the target begins its flight from the ground level and rises quickly, the gun should put the center of its charge, at 40 yards, not less than 6 inches above the center of the 4-inch bullseye. This pattern height will automatically help to compensate for the rise of the target and the approximate 3-inch drop of the charge over this range. My own shotguns are sighted to shoot 3 inches higher than this, and yet I very often find I am undershooting the target. The spread of the pattern will further compensate for other variations. Incidentally, during this testing these patterns can be checked for percentages, and any lateral variation noted. Many supposedly good double guns will be found to throw their patterns anywhere but to center.

In the event that the pattern center is low it can be raised by decreasing the drop

of the stock at the comb. This means building up the comb enough to put the pattern center where it belongs. The amount of decrease in the drop at comb can be determined only by trial, the drop being decreased a little at a time until it is correct for the shooter himself. This building-up can be temporarily accomplished by the use of plastic wood, or of leather pads which are made for the purpose and are on the market. When the correct drop is known the job can be made permanent by a matched insert in the comb. In the event the pattern center is high, a reverse process is called for and the comb can be planed down to the right dimensions, and the stock refinished. Contact points on the gun, such as the comb, the grip, the butt, and the fore-end, are the points which can be altered and quite likely affect the shooting.

If the gun has a tendency to bruise the fingers of the trigger hand it is an indication that the stock is probably too short, or the grip of the hand too loose; or that the gun is too light for the loads being used in it. Faulty design of the trigger guard, and triggers too close together, will also accomplish the same thing. Or a grip too small for the hand may be found to be the cause of the trouble. Fingers striking cheek or nose on recoil means too short a stock. Stock length can be fairly accurately determined by placing the butt on the arm above the elbow, with the forearm parallel with the stock. The top joint of the trigger finger should hardly reach the first trigger of a double-trigger gun, and reach comfortably a single trigger.

Many shotguns are made with stocks having too much down pitch, which is a mistake. Zero pitch is about correct on an average, or at most it should be not more than 1 inch down. Pitch up or down has a tendency to make a gun shoot respectively high or low. It is a tendency

only, however, and its actual effect is open to question. A zero pitch is an advantage in that it helps the shooter to get his gun into shooting position quickly without the heel of the stock catching in bulky clothing as is often the case with an excessive down pitch. Pitch can be roughly measured by standing the gun in a vertical position with the butt on the floor, contacting the floor at both heel and toe, and with the barrel rib at the breech just touching the wall. The distance from the muzzle end of the barrel or barrels to the wall is the amount of pitch in the stock. A zero pitch means that the barrels parallel the wall. Pitch can be more accurately measured by the angle formed by the intersection of the line of the butt plate with the line of the barrels.

In determining the proper stock measurements, naturally the cheek will be made to contact the comb of the stock in the usual shooting position. This shooting position varies a great deal with individuals, but the shooter should develop a comfortable stance, and stick to it. Shooters who keep the head in practically an upright position, and bring the gun up to it, can use a stock with somewhat more drop than those who bring the head down to the stock, deliberately. Beginners make the mistake of favoring stocks with excessive drop, but as they gain experience the trend is to straighter ones. Incidentally, more birds are missed by undershooting than by overshooting, both at skeet and in the field.

Skeet shooting, with a companion who can check your shots, will be of the greatest help in determining whether or not a gun fits you, or can be made to fit. Any gun, fit to be used in the field, will smoke a skeet target at skeet ranges if the hold is right, and gun fit has a lot to do with this hold being right. In the event that targets are broken but repeatedly not smoked, efforts should be made to determine with what part of the pattern the target is being broken, and proper corrections made. For consistent shooting, both in the field and at skeet, it is as necessary that your gun fit you as it is that your clothes do. The reason that an expert with the shotgun can pick up any old gun and make a presentable score with it is that his practiced eye unconsciously corrects his holding to compensate for a poor-fitting gun. But these experts acquired their skill with arms which fitted them, and not with the other kind. Make an effort to fit your gun to yourself and your style of shooting, and you will find that it will well repay you.





OUR CAMP IN THE CATSKILLS

Monsters of the Mountains

By F. L. BUDD

"WHAT ho!" cried Walter; "What ho for the country!" The three of us—Walter, Lew, and I, were bound for the Catskill Mountains on our annual woodchucking and fishing vacation. We always head for the same old camp grounds each year, around East Branch, New York. There we have annually enjoyed ourselves. The mountains are big and cool, the chucks are monsters, and the fishing is good if you know how to catch them.

Arriving at the old camp site, we made camp and put our things in order; and boy, oh boy, there began another two weeks of shooting the monster chucks of the mountains! Out came the guns: .22's, .25-20's, and .30-'06's, for our first day of stalking and shooting old Br'er Woodchuck.

"Well, Walt, where shall we go first—Little Knoll, Big Knoll, Lewis', or the Swede's?"

"Let's try the Big Knoll first," said Walt, and he and Lew selected a favorite place and began to hunt. Having sighted-in my Winchester 52 for the day, I hied myself to my lucky spot, the Swede's. Spotting two woodchucks in the first field, I picked out the largest and began my stalk. Creeping to within an estimated 80 yards of the chuck, I placed the cross hairs on his black nose, and squeezed the trigger. Br'er Woodchuck ducked to one side as the .22 pellet sang past his ear. Not allow-

ing for a slight cross wind, I had missed by half an inch. Reloading, I again placed the cross hairs on the chuck's nose, but a hair to the right. A faint "blop," and he was mine.

Right here I must begin a discourse on .22 chuck hunting based upon my own experiences. Sighting my gun to hit directly center at 80 yards, I always try to stalk to within as close to this distance as possible. If I estimate my distance to be over 80 yards, I hold just on top of the chuck's nose, never shooting over an estimated distance of 100 yards. If under 80 yards, I hold on the neck where it joins the shoulder. By this method I am fairly successful in shooting chucks with a .22. Experience has proven that from 75 to 85 yards is the maximum distance for sporting shots with a .22, using high-speeds and a scope.

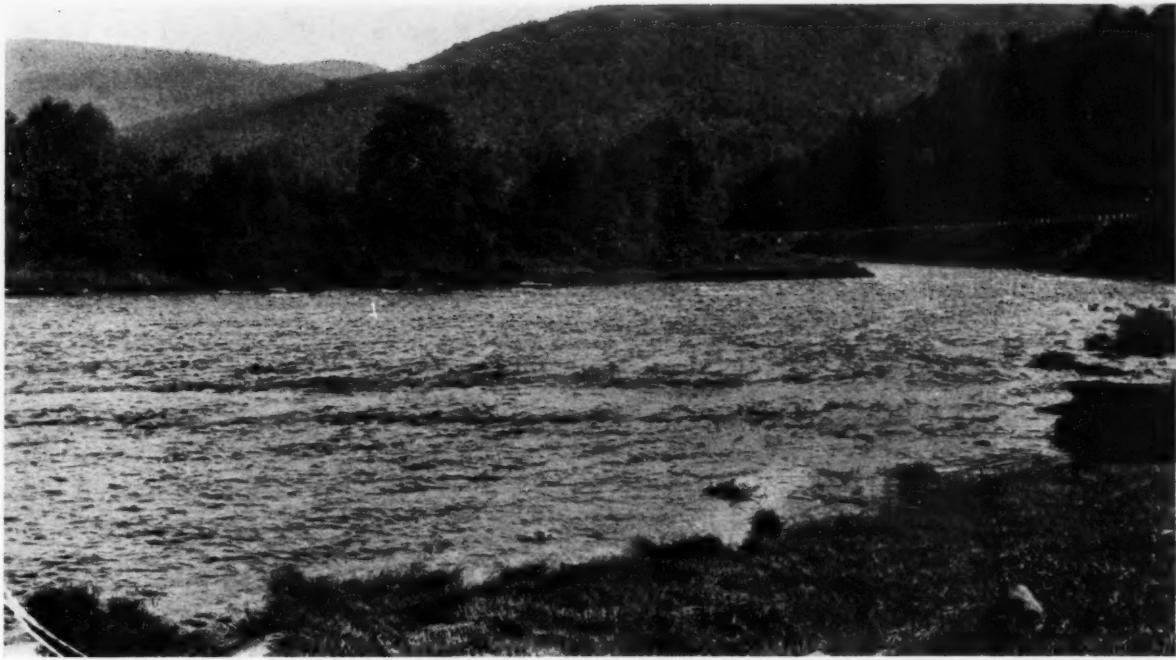
After three hours of hunting we counted tails. Walt had two, Lew had one, and I



THE AUTHOR WITH HIS .30-'06
AND A PAIR OF CHUCKS

one. Altogether we had seen ten chucks and had eight shots. Fifty per cent shooting. After three days our shooting average gained a few points. Guns were held steadier, beads were clearer, and last but not least, the estimating of distances became more accurate.

Walt and Lew now began a woodchuck-killing match. This might sound a bit cruel and unsportsmanlike, but we give the woodchucks plenty of chances, as follows. For a .22 no chuck is shot under 25 yards; for a .25-20 none under 50 yards; for a



A GLIMPSE OF THE BEAVERKILL

high-powered rifle like a .30-'06, the minimum is 75 yards. Considering the unexpected positions from which one has to shoot, usually offhand, this is quite fair.

There are hundreds of woodchucks in this section of the Catskills. We have been shooting them for the last five years,

and they are still pretty thick. We give most of our chucks to a farmer friend who cooks them for his dogs. We have even tried to eat the young ones ourselves, but we certainly are rotten cooks.

At the end of the first week Walt had twelve chucks, Lew nine, and I six. Lew had also shot two porcupines, and an enormous hawk. One of Lew's chucks was a monster, weighing twelve pounds. During the next week we took time off to do a little fishing. The trout fishing was poor, as we hadn't had a drop of rain all that week, and the streams were low.

all day; using all sorts of baits, and not catch a thing but sunfish. Another day you will catch a mess in half an hour; then like magic they will stop biting regardless

(Continued on page 30)



LEFT: ENORMOUS HAWK SHOT BY LEW

RIGHT: LEW AND A MONSTER CHUCK

The small-mouth bass fishing was better, a fair catch being made, with an eel thrown in. These small-mouth are very finicky, and we have tried as many as a dozen different baits before getting a strike. We usually fish the Beaverkill between Horton and a mile below East Branch. Sometimes one can fish



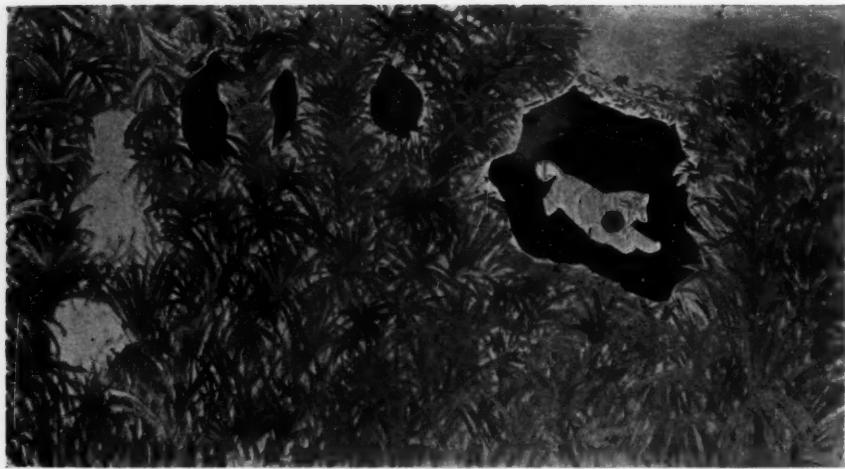


FIG. I—TIGER TARGET BOUNDING THROUGH "JUNGLE"

Big-Game Hunting Indoors

By CLYDE E. SCHETTER

MOST men who like firearms (and what man doesn't?) have at one time or another wished that they could hunt big game.

The gun lovers of Summit county (Ohio) aren't any different in this respect than those of any other section of the country. However, about six hundred of the Summit county boys are now one up on the rest of the would-be Stanleys and Livingstons—they have had a taste of big-game hunting.

The "hunt" was made possible by the Zeppelin Rifle Club, Inc., all of whose members are employed at either the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation or the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Akron.

A. B. Pettit, president of the club, knew that it was not practical to attempt to send his club members to Africa to hunt big game, so he set about to find some way to bring big-game hunting to Akron. Convincing that such a hunt would attract more shooters than any other type of novelty event, he made his plans accordingly.

While the club riflemen could not be transported to Africa or Brazil, it was possible to convert the Zeppelin Club's indoor range into a miniature jungle. It was not practical to use live animals for targets, but the effigies of carnivorous beasts and game can be obtained.

It was decided that the game should be elephants, tigers, deer, and ducks. The elephants were of glass,

one-half inch high and three-quarters of an inch long, just about like the conventional watch-charm variety. Experiments showed that when one of them was struck by a .22, the glass elephants would shatter into countless fine particles.

Several years ago President Pettit read in the National Rifle Association's Idea Book about a "big-game" hunt that was

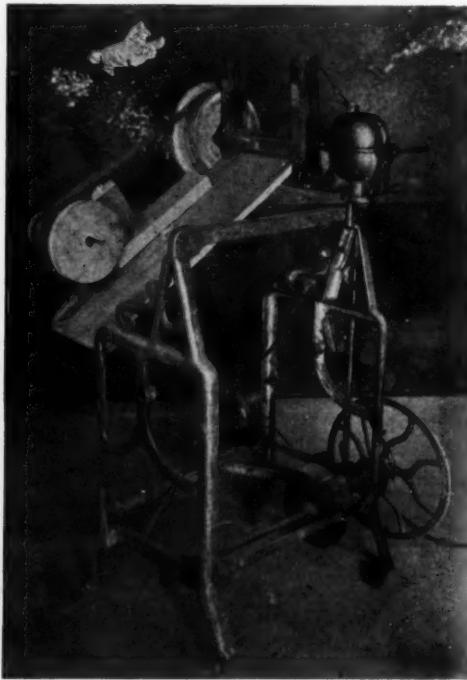
conducted with animal crackers as the targets. Rummaging through some novelty trade catalogs, Pettit ran across some glass elephant charms and found that they could be purchased in large quantities for as little as \$1.25 a gross. (The novelty company does not desire to have its name mentioned but complete information can be obtained by writing Mr. Pettit in care of the Zeppelin Rifle Club, Akron, O.)

Through the same sources, small blown-glass deer were obtained at \$10.80 per gross. While this is rather an expensive target, the "hunt" was made difficult enough to avoid too many of them being broken. A cardboard deer could be used, of course, but it would be more difficult to tell when a hit had been scored. There was no question about a hit when one of the glass deer was struck.

FIG. II—THE APPARATUS OPERATING TIGER TARGETS WAS AN OLD WASHING MACHINE

Small celluloid ducks were purchased for \$1.25 a gross. They were of the type used to decorate small fish bowls and may be purchased from almost any novelty house, or even in the ten-cent stores, although they would cost more when purchased direct from a retail establishment.

The elephants, which were of various colors as a sufficient number was not readily available in any one shade, showed up to best advantage



when suspended in front of a white paper background. They made ideal targets at twenty-five feet with open sights. When an elephant was hit, the shattering effect resulted in a jagged hole about the size of a quarter being torn in the white paper background; so there was no difficulty in spotting hits.

It was decided to conduct the elephant hunt with ten shooters on the line in each relay. Each contestant was given ten rounds of ammunition, and three elephants constituted the "game" for each hunter.

The winner of each relay was the man who first "bagged" all three of his elephants after the signal to commence firing had been given. These winners then were matched against each other until only four survivors of the eliminations were left. They were V. Z. Canfield, L. C. Barrett, K. L. Glover, and G. C. Main. The two latter men had gained most of their previous shooting experience in the field instead of on the range.

For the final championship round, each hunter was assigned six elephants and given twenty rounds of ammunition. Glover, who makes an annual pilgrimage to Pennsylvania and has never failed to bring back a deer, bagged his six elephants with nine shots and carried off the attractive bronze elephant trophy and the title of Champion Elephant Hunter of Summit County.

The deer, duck, and tiger hunts were not conducted on a competitive basis. Instead, prizes were given to any shooter who could bag one.

For the tiger hunt, a clever "cover" of jungle plants and trees (painted on beaver board) was arranged (figure 1). The tiger, a colored cut-out about six inches long mounted on heavy card-

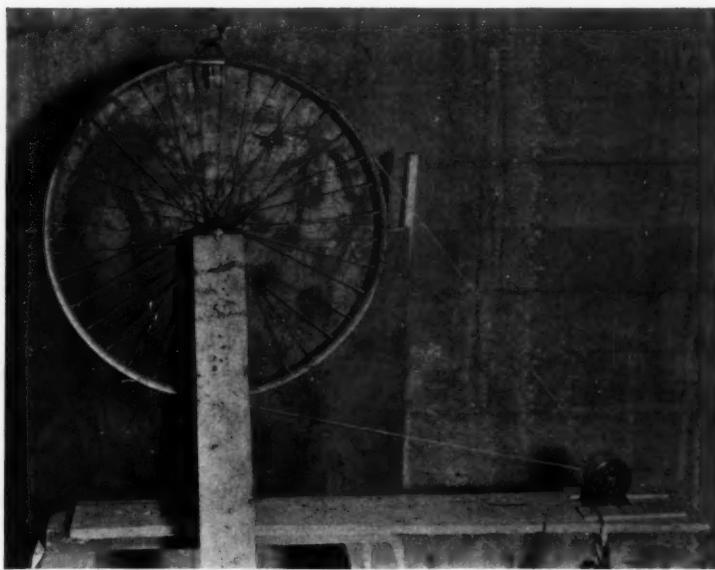


FIG. III—THE DEER TARGETS WERE MOUNTED ON A BICYCLE WHEEL TURNED BY A SMALL ELECTRIC MOTOR

board, was affixed to a belt that traveled over two wheels in the vertical plane. The axles of the wheels were at right angles to the firing line and on different elevations. This gave the tiger a down-hill line of flight as he darted from behind the artificial trees and shrubbery. The heart of the tiger was covered with a one-inch glass disc and any hunter who could break the disc was given a prize.

The basic mechanism was an old electric washing machine (figure 2), any kind of washing machine having a power ringer sufficing for the purpose. Everything but the wooden pulleys and the board base for mounting of the lower pulley was part of the original machine. The upper pulley was affixed to the power roll of the ringer. A two-inch belt connected the upper pulley with the lower. The pulleys were of different sizes and at different horizontal planes to cause the tiger to appear to run

down hill. The cardboard tiger was affixed in a "V" slot cut in a heavy piece of tin. The tin target holder was secured to the belt by bending the tin at one end at right angles and riveting the base to the belt. The illustration of the mechanism shows a three-quarters rear view and does not show the artificial scenery or the metal sheeting that was placed in front.

The way the tiger appeared to the shooters as it raced through the manufactured "jungle" is shown in figure 1. The animal is seen as it gives the "hunters" their last chance at him, just before he jumps out of sight. The glass disc, representing the

heart of the tiger, which had to be broken to count in the score, is shown in the picture as black for the sake of contrast, the discs used in the shoot being white. The tiger passes the first two apertures at a fast gait, slides by the third opening very slowly and dives through the last and largest opening as if actually jumping for cover. This effect was obtained by the different sizes of the pulleys and different planes on which their axes were mounted. With a little experience, these factors can be controlled to suit the fancy of the builder.

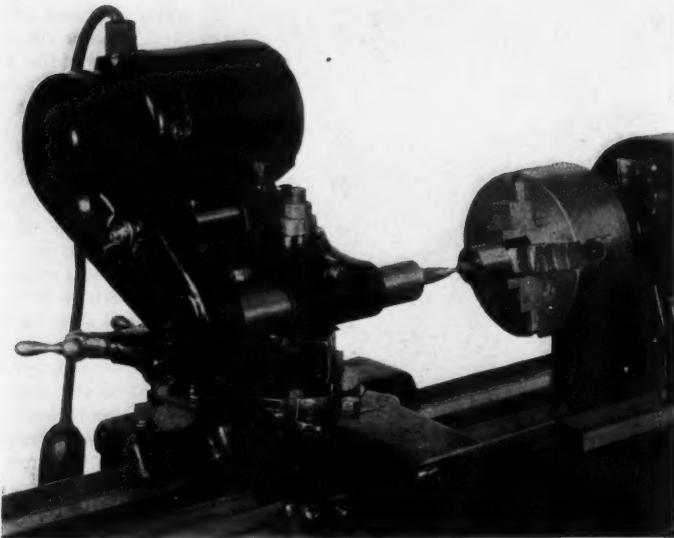
The glass discs were the lenses from toy eyeglasses which can be purchased in any 10-cent store. However, by purchasing through a novelty house in gross lots, they can be obtained for as little as \$1.50 per half gross, which gives one gross of glass discs (two lenses with each pair of glasses, of course). These lenses were covered

with a thin coating of white lacquer. Black can be used if desired, but care must be used not to get too much lacquer on the glass or it will act as a binder and prevent the discs from shattering when being hit. If lacquer is not readily avail-

(Continued on page 27)



FIG. IV—THE DUCK HUNT WAS THE MOST DIFFICULT



A DUMORE PRECISION GRINDER SET UP ON AN ENGINE LATHE READY FOR USE. PHOTO COURTESY THE DUMORE COMPANY, RACINE, WISCONSIN

Shop Notes for Beginners

By W. F. VICKERY

(Concluded from April issue)

GRINDING attachments may be purchased for the lathe, or they may be built in your own shop. If purchased, one of the best you can buy is the Dumore, made in several different models and sizes by the Dumore Co. of Racine, Wisconsin. If you wish to build your own this is easily done, and the cost will be less. An examination of a grinder and a study of catalogues and other grinder literature should make the construction plain.

By making a shaft extension to screw on the grinder shaft, with its outer end machined on a taper to fit in the back of a drill chuck in place of the arbor, a chuck can be used to hold small milling cutters to do milling on work held in the lathe chuck. By this method special taps and reamers may be fluted with small straight-shank end mills and dental burrs. If you have made the protractor collar described for your lathe spindle, these flutes can be laid out any number of degrees apart, and the

on the grinder shaft, and small pulley from the grinder shaft mounted on the motor shaft, as milling cutters should revolve at low speed. In Brown & Sharpe's catalogue, and the catalogue of other manufacturers of milling cutters, you will find a chart of milling-cutter speeds.

In making special taps the blank of drill rod should be finished to size and then the flutes milled before the blank is threaded, for if you cut the threads first the fluting operation will turn up a burr in the threads, and in the case of a fine-thread tap this is a mean thing to clean out.

Do not use too stiff a belt to drive the grinding and milling attachment or you may have excessive slippage on the small pulley. If you can get a very limber vee

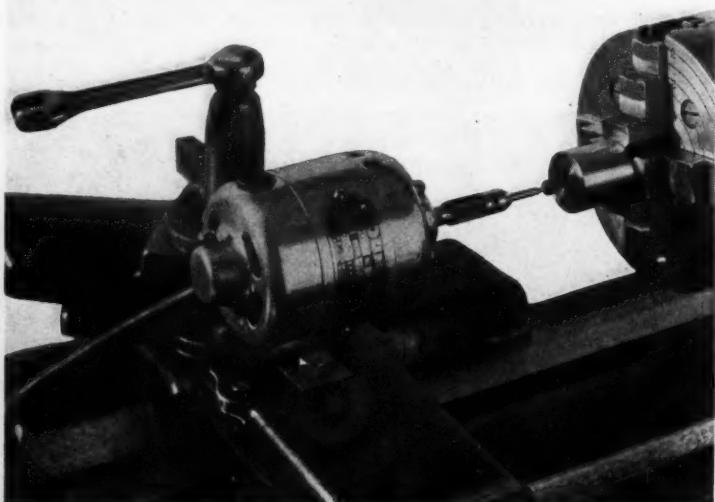
belt, that will make the best drive, but a light round belt will do fairly well. M. A. Cooper, of Rome, Georgia, tells me that a section cut from an automobile inner tube, across the diameter of the tube so as to form an endless belt like a rubber band, makes a very good belt for driving high-speed grinders.

The most essential factor in the good performance of a grinding wheel is that it run true. To accomplish this the cutting edge of the wheel must be dressed each time it is mounted on the grinding spindle, and I have found that the easiest way to do this is with a Diamo-Carbo wheel dresser mounted either in the head spindle of the lathe, in a chuck, or in the tail spindle. These emery-wheel dressers are made of a hard cutting compound held within a steel tube about $\frac{5}{8}$ " in diameter, the steel being ground away to expose the cutting compound; and with one of these mounted in the lathe chuck you can run your grinding wheel back and forth across its end after the wheel is mounted on the grinder shaft and is revolving at its proper speed.

These dressers can be obtained

THE DUMORE MIDGET GRINDER. A VERY EFFICIENT LITTLE MACHINE FOR LIGHT WORK. PHOTO COURTESY THE DUMORE COMPANY, RACINE, WISCONSIN

lathe spindle locked with the back gear while milling a flute. While using milling cutters with the grinding attachment the pulleys should be reversed; that is, the large pulley from the motor should be mounted



from the manufacturer, the Desmond-Stephan Co., of Urbana, Ohio, or from tool firms such as H. Channon Co., of Chicago.

For heavier milling jobs a vise with a vertical adjustment should be mounted on the cross slide of the lathe in place of the compound rest, to hold the material being milled, while the milling cutter is held either in a chuck in the lathe spindle, or on an arbor. These milling attachments may be purchased from the company that makes your lathe, or they can be built in your own shop. In the May and July, 1932, issues of Popular Science magazine a very good milling attachment of this type is described, with good illustrations by Holt Condon. This consists of a heavy cast angle plate, with a stiffening rib in the angle, which is fastened by two bolts to the cross slide in place of the compound rest, just as the compound rest is fastened, with a locating pin in the center to fit into the center hole of the cross slide. The compound rest itself is then mounted on the vertical face of this angle plate, and its screw supplies the vertical feed. A block of steel is cut to fit and entirely fill the tool-post slot of the compound rest, and a vise of the "Yankee" type attached to this block by machine screws, the work to be milled being held in this vise.

Milling cutters may be either straight-shank end mills held in a collet chuck in the lathe spindle, or they may be cutters of the type held on an arbor—either end mills, side-milling cutters, or thin cutters commonly called saws.

Work such as taps and reamers can sometimes be fluted with an end mill held in a collet chuck in the lathe spindle while the tap or reamer is clamped on top of the tool rest of the lathe at the proper height, either in the tool post itself or in a vise clamped on top of the tool rest. In this case the flutes will have to be spaced by eye.

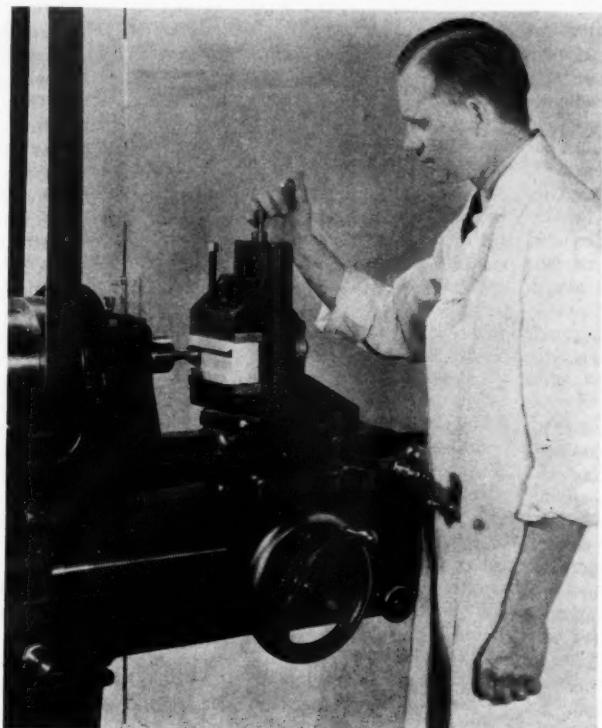
Besides the regular types of steel scales and inside and outside calipers for measuring work in the lathe, there are a few others that deserve special mention. One of these is the narrow hook-rule which comes in 4, 6, 9 and 12-inch lengths. These are narrow enough to go into small holes, and have a hook attached at a right angle to one end that can be caught at the rear end of a hole through a piece

of work, or on the edge at the back, and the thickness measured to the face being machined. Another tool is the set of five short rules, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1-inch long, with a holder or handle that can be clamped on any of them so that you can reach into a narrow space and measure for width. These can be had graduated in 32nds and 64ths, or 50ths and 100ths, of an inch. The telescoping inside gauge in connection with a micrometer is very good for measuring holes from $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch up. These gauges are shaped like the letter T, and one side of the cross telescopes inside of the other end can be locked by turning a knurled nut on the

tools in the lathe. For U. S. Standard and metric threads these two notches are 60° while for the English standard they are 55° .

The L. S. Starrett Co., of Athol, Massachusetts, makes a dial test indicator with a full set of attachments to adapt it for use on the lathe. This complete set lists for \$13.50, but the dial gauge only, with three contact points lists for \$9.00, and it is a simple matter to make a holder so that it can be used in the tool post to accurately center work in the lathe chuck or on the face plate. This dial gauge is about the diameter of a silver dollar, and its face is graduated by lines about 1-16" apart. A movement of .001" on the contact point makes the hand of the gauge move just one of these divisions, so that by putting this contact point against the work held in the chuck, and revolving the lathe spindle by hand, you can see just how far out of center the work may be, and the chuck can then be adjusted to bring it to exact center. You will not often

A MILLING ATTACHMENT IN USE ON AN ENGINE LATHE. PHOTO COURTESY SOUTH BEND LATHE WORKS, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



end of the handle. In use the cross piece is telescoped and locked, the gauge inserted in the hole, and the nut loosened. Spring-pressure forces the telescoped parts out against each side of the hole, when they are again locked, withdrawn from the hole, and measured with a micrometer. As this gauge is much stiffer than an inside caliper, the measurement is much more accurate. The center gauge is a short rule graduated for about half its length. One end is pointed and the other end is deeply notched—both at 60° , the pointed end being for testing the angle of center holes, or U. S. Standard or metric threads, and the notched end for testing lathe centers. On one side are two notches, a shallow one and a deeper one, for grinding and setting thread-cutting

from these men, both verbally and simply by watching them work. Many of these hints are ones that are simply passed from one machinist to another, and cannot be found in books. However, do not scorn good books. Two books that I have found useful and that are not expensive are "The Lathe," by Henry D. Burghardt, published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., of New York City, and "Advanced Machine Work," by Robert H. Smith, published by Industrial Education Book Co., of Boston, Mass. [A splendid condensed treatise on the lathe and its use, written for beginners, is the book, "How to Run a Lathe," published by the South Bend Lathe Works, South Bend, Ind., and obtainable from them for the sum of twenty-five cents.—Ed.]

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Next to the lathe in usefulness in the home shop is the drill press, and today there is a wider variety of suitable drill presses for the purpose than ever before. One of the best I have seen is made by the Walker-Turner Co., of Plainfield, New Jersey, who make the line of tools known as the "Driver." These tools are sold through mail-order houses and chain stores, and in some instances by regular retailers. There are four sizes of these drill presses, at four different prices, all having a capacity up to $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The lightest one sells for about \$11.95, with an ordinary three-jaw chuck, a Jacobs chuck being available at additional cost. The next heavier model sells for \$14.95, equipped with Jacobs chuck. The next one sells for \$21.95 with Jacobs chuck, while the largest is priced at \$32.95, and is equipped with SKF ball bearings. The lightest and the two heavy models can be fitted with additional equipment to convert them into shapers or mortising machines, and this is a great help in stock-making. The shaper can be used for shaping or milling out the barrel groove in a

A FIRST-CLASS DRILL PRESS OF THE "DRIVER" LINE. PHOTO COURTESY WALKER-TURNER CO., INC., PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

stock blank to within a small margin of the finished size, and as guides are clamped on the shaping table the cut will be absolutely straight and true. You will have to make your own cutters, as no cutters suitable for this work are furnished with the attachment, but after an inspection of the cutters which are furnished you can easily saw and file any special cutter you wish from a piece of tool steel, and then harden it. The cutter of course will not make a tapered groove, but the remaining wood can be removed with hand chisels. The hollow-chisel mortising attachment will cut the magazine mortise with square corners to within a mere fraction of the finished size, and routing corners and guides and clamps can be purchased that will make many of the other action cuts; and as these machines are true, your cuts will be straight and true, provided you true up your blank before you begin work. These drill presses are all equipped with four-step vee pulleys, tilting tables that can be clamped at any angle, and positive depth stops and spindle locks that hold the spindle at any height so that you can make cuts to a definite depth.

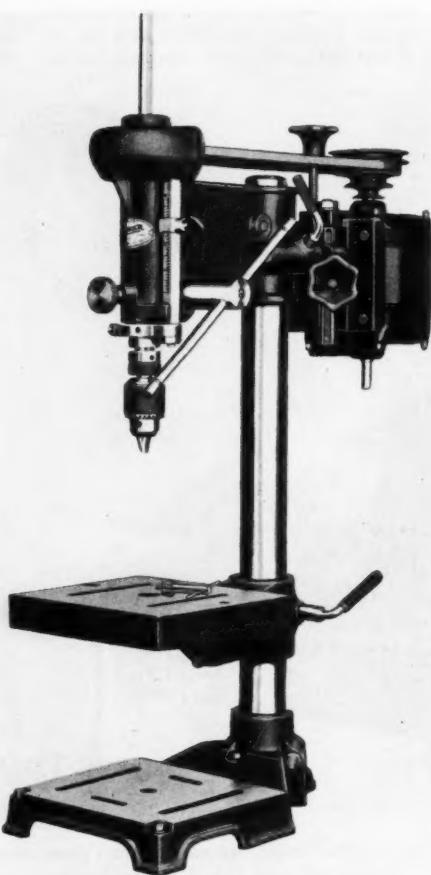
It will not pay to buy high-speed-steel twist drills for the home shop, as they

cost considerably more than the carbon-steel drills, and breakage will run a good deal higher than wear. Run your drills at their proper speed for the material being drilled and keep them lubricated. Very tough or hard steels should be drilled at low speed, using turpentine for a lubricant. As the drill dulls, resharpen it, and frequently center-punch the hole deeply with a sharp punch in the course of the drilling. It is the point of the drill that will dull first, and by keeping the work

A grinder with a coarse and a fine wheel is a very necessary tool in the shop, and if you can afford it buy one with a built-in electric motor. Here again the Driver line offers a good machine at a reasonable price. The best one has a $\frac{1}{2}$ -horsepower 3600 r.p.m. ball-bearing motor, and is equipped with wheel guards, shatter-proof-glass eye shields, cooling-water cup, and two $7 \times \frac{3}{4}$ " grinding wheels. It sells for \$27.95. The lighter grinder has a $\frac{1}{4}$ -horsepower 3600 r.p.m. ball-bearing motor and two $6 \times \frac{3}{4}$ " grinding wheels; other equipment the same as for the larger grinder. This one sells for \$22.00. Special equipment that can be purchased for either grinder for a small additional sum is an $8\frac{1}{2}$ " reversible sanding disc with a tilting table and mitre gauge. This can be used for squaring-up fore-ends and tips of horn, ivory or bakelite, so that they make a good joint; also for rounding off fore-ends or fore-end tips, and for squaring-up steel pieces. A second attachment is an 8" cut-off wheel $\frac{3}{32}$ " thick with a special guard and pivoted vise for holding the steel to be cut. This will cut off a rifle barrel squarely and leave a good finish in much less time than the barrel can be sawed off. A tool-sharpening attachment for chisels and plane bits can also be purchased for these grinders. One attachment needed, and that to date has not been supplied for these grinders, is a drill-grinding attachment; however, the Luther Grinder Co. used to make such an attachment that sold for a reasonable price, and with a little work it could be attached to these grinders.

This Driver line also includes a belt-driven grinder which, with two 6" wheels, sells for \$5.00, is complete with guards and rests, and can be fitted with the cut-off attachment.

A grinder stand can be made of a suitable length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe with a cast flange at each end, one flange being bolted to the floor and the grinder bolted to the other one. If you will turn and polish this pipe in the lathe some other attachments may be made for the grinder. One of these which is useful is a surface-grinding attachment. To make this, take a $3\frac{1}{2}$ " heavy cast pipe tee and bore it out so that it will just slide on the pipe; then at the opposite side from the side outlet hole have two blocks of cast iron welded on, one on the heavy rim at one end and the other on the rim at the opposite end. Split the back side of the pipe tee vertically right through the center of these welded-on blocks, and drill and



center-punched below the drill point you will find that the lips of the drill will cut very well in hard steel. In drilling carbon steel, such as drill rod or annealed tool steel, use lard oil or thread-cutting oil. For soft steel or wrought iron use lard oil, or soda-water compound made of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sal soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint lard oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint soft soap (automobile body soap), and 10 quarts of water. Boil for one-half hour. This mixture is also good for milling steel and wrought iron. Brass, bronze, and cast iron should be drilled and milled dry. For drilling and milling copper, use milk, and for aluminum use kerosene or turpentine.

tap the blocks at right angles to the saw cut so that clamp screws can be put through to tighten the tee at any point on the polished pipe. The side outlet hole in the tee should be for about a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe, and in this hole screw a short piece of steel shaft, threaded on centers in the lathe. Get a large cast-iron pillow block that will fit on this shaft, and mount it on the shaft, bottom-side up. It should fit tight enough so that by screwing up the adjusting bolts it can be clamped solidly to the shaft. Make a steel or cast-iron table about 1" wider than the pillow block and the same length, arranging one end to hinge on the pillow block below, with a long $\frac{1}{2}$ " screw at the other end for raising and lowering the table. By raising this whole table attachment on the pipe column so that it comes under one of the grinding wheels, small pieces can be surface-ground by passing them below the wheel, raising the table slightly by means of the adjusting screw as may be necessary. Wheel guards must of course be removed, and the work should be held in a small clamp or flat-bottomed machine vise, such as the Yankee. The work must always be fed to the wheel from the back, *against* the direction of rotation, and never from the front or normal grinding side, otherwise the wheel will pull the work in, resulting in a sprung grinder shaft and perhaps broken bearings.

A good grinder can be built from automobile parts and a piece of shafting with collars and a pulley. Obtain from an automobile junk yard the center part of the rear-axle housing of a car. This can be mounted on a cast-iron or steel plate, and a grinder shaft made up from a piece of shafting, either large enough to fit the bearings, or the bearings can be bushed down for a smaller shaft. Two collars will have to be fitted to the shaft between the bearings, or a long pulley can be used, so that the bearings can be adjusted to the proper tightness. The inner races of the bearings should be a press or drive fit on the shaft. The pulley of course goes on the shaft in the middle between the two bearings. The collars, or the pulley if you do not use collars, should be fastened to the shaft with a fairly heavy taper pin. If the bearings you get with the axle housing are not in good shape you will have to buy new ones, which will run the cost up; or perhaps you can buy serviceable reclaimed bearings from the junk company. This grinder will carry a wheel on each end of the shaft, and tool rests can be made for it from steel bar stock heated and bent to shape.

A flexible shaft such as is made and sold by the Walker-Turner Co. under the "Driver" brand, and also by other manufacturers of home-shop equipment under various other names, can be put to good

use in both drilling and grinding in the shop. These shafts are equipped with ball-bearing hand pieces, and this hand piece can be mounted with a clamp in the lathe tool post, and a very fair grinding job done with it; or when fitted with a drill chuck it can be used in the lathe for drilling and for light milling with end mills. A long hole can be drilled a good deal straighter if both the work and the drill are revolving than if only the work is revolving. These flexible shafts are sold for about \$4.50 and up, depending upon whether you wish one to couple directly to a motor shaft, giving one speed only, or to a jack shaft giving a range of four or more speeds; also whether it is a low-speed or a high-speed shaft. The "Driver" low-speed shaft is for speeds of from 1800 to 3600 r.p.m., and their high speed shaft for speeds from 5000 to 10,000 r.p.m. The low speed shaft equipped with the sanding drum will cut down a gun stock at amazing speed, and I have found it better than a file for shaping the end of the butt for a curved buttplate. The sawdust can be cleaned out of the sandpaper with a file cleaner.

A band saw or a good jig saw is a help in altering stocks, and if you live where walnut plank is available these tools will pay for themselves in sawing out stock blanks. Good band saws can be purchased from makers of home-shop machinery for about \$20.00. A jig saw, with removable upper arm so that sabre blades and files can be used, is more useful than a band saw, as its capacity is limited only by the length of sabre saw blade it will handle, and it will saw almost as accurately as the band saw when table guides are used. When fitted with machine files it becomes a filing machine for filing odd shapes from steel. This is handy in making ramps and special rear sights or barrel bands, as it saves a lot of hand filing; and if you square-up your block of steel to begin with, the filing machine will cut squarely. A good jig saw and filing machine can be made with an old sewing-machine head to supply the reciprocating motion. Make the table from a piece of sheet steel, and bolt the sewing-machine head upside down on the under side of this table. Assemble an overarm for the saw from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or 2" iron pipe, fastened to a pipe flange bolted to the steel table near one end. An examination of some of the commercial machines will make the detail construction plain. The jig saws made by home-shop machine manufacturers cost from \$17.00 to \$20.00, but the home-made ones can usually be built for a cost not to exceed \$5.00.

A small belt sander such as is sold by mail-order houses for \$5.00 or \$6.00 can be used to rapidly shape-up rounded contours on a gun stock, such as the forearm, comb, and lower edge of the butt-

stock. To use a belt sander for this purpose remove the table underneath the sanding belt between the two pulleys over which the belt runs, and also remove the guide which is usually fastened so that it crosses above the belt at right angles to it. By fastening the gunstock in a vise, and driving the belt sander with a flexible shaft from a motor instead of by a belt as is usually done, the sander can be picked up in the two hands and, held upside down, and used to sand-up the under side of the forearm and the upper and lower edges of the butt-stock. In doing this be careful not to apply too heavy pressure or the sanding belt may break. Usually the two pulleys over which the belt runs are about ten inches apart, which gives plenty of room to sand a stock crosswise. Some of these machines have a base large enough to afford a good hand hold for sanding a stock as described, while others must be fitted with handles. This belt sander set up on the bench with its table in place makes a good chisel sharpener, also. Sanding belts come from 3" to 4" wide, and may be had in either regular garnet paper or in emery cloth.

Small air compressors are useful around the shop for supplying air to torches, or for blowing metal filings out of inaccessible places in a gun. Compressors of the type that are supplied on motor trucks for tire inflation can as a rule be bought from automobile wrecking houses for from \$1.00 to \$3.00, and are usually in good condition. Sometimes they are almost new, as with service stations on every corner now they get very little use. These compressors can be driven with a $\frac{1}{6}$ horsepower motor, and will give 80 pounds or more of pressure. Another type of compressor that can sometimes be bought cheaply, and has greater capacity and is much better built, is the compressor from an electric refrigerator. These often become too noisy for use in a refrigerator and yet give good service in the shop for many years. Their only drawback is that as they were designed for pumping liquid they have no cooling fins on the cylinders, and for service over any length of time must be fitted with a water-cooling jacket when used to compress air. These refrigerator compressors will require a heavy-duty $\frac{1}{4}$ -horsepower motor to pull them. Either of the above compressors can be run at a speed of from 400 to 450 r.p.m.

An arbor press, while not a machine tool, is usually classed as machine-shop equipment and is invaluable for assembling or dissembling press fits, and for pressing work on or off of arbors in connection with machining between centers on the lathe. In the gun shop, however, it has other uses as well, such as swaging

(Continued on page 29)

Rifle Matches in the Golden West

By NOTALL BUNCO

AFTER reading the April RIFLEMAN with Al Blanco's vivid description of the Florida Rifle Matches, and his references to the incomparably salubrious climate of St. Petersburg, it becomes exceedingly difficult for a loyal son of California to refrain from reporting the California matches in a similar vein. But with all justice to California, it should be made clear, to the Floridians at least, that out here we need no fountain of youth, for our boosters never grow old; while as for sunny days, we have as many as St. Petersburg has saints.

Under a scorching sun, some sixty California shooters, and one Texan, gathered on the range of the Fresno Rifle Club the morning of April 6, for the Tenth Annual California State Small-Bore Rifle Matches. Located about 18 miles northeast of Fresno, the range nestles like a great horseshoe among low and gently-rolling hills, with a large grove of Eucalyptus trees sheltering it on the West. Eight sets of counterbalanced targets were available for the long-range competitions, and twelve firing points for 50 and 100 yards. The entire set-up was greatly improved over that of last year, when because of "unusual weather" we wallowed on the firing line in a mixture of mud, straw, and occasional profanity.

Firing commenced Friday morning about nine, with the re-entry competitions stealing the show. Conditions were splendid, with a clear blue sky and a light breeze lazily drifting in from nine o'clock. But sensing our delight, the sun soon tossed a few extra heat units across the dry grass-covered range, and the mirage began to shimmer and boil; and there was little let-up in heat or mirage for the three days of the shoot, as the mercury hovered around 95, while our thoughts embraced the cool, snow-covered Sierra Nevada Mountains in the distance.

Because many of the shooters had no telescope sights, the matches were separated into two divisions: any-sight, and iron-sight, with the exception of the State Championship, Dewar, and Team matches. This distributed the medals around regardless of equipment, but it is hoped that the better scores registered with the telescopic sights may serve as a stimulus to the others to get such sights.

Shortly after noon on Friday, the 100-yard 20-shot offhand match got under way with nearly forty entries, which suggests that perhaps there is still some hope of a return of Free Rifle shooting in this country. Despite a shifty breeze, R. C.

Kanagy won with 181,—three points above A. F. Goldsborough. Hale Giffen won the iron-sight division with 176.

Repeating his splendid generosity of last year, George Titherington, the Stockton gunsmith, donated another of his choice .22-caliber match barrels, or "sirloin-steak gitters", for the winner of the Titherington 100-yard match that afternoon. It looked for a time as if Thurman Randle would win, with 199-10x, but in the last relay Lester Jeffrey scored 199-11x, while John B. Adams chalked up 199-16x, to win the barrel. Because Henry Adams had won the barrel last year, Titherington ruled that in the future only one barrel could be won by a family. J. B. Hall and Owen Leeper tied in the iron-sight division, with 198-10x.

Saturday morning was another scorcher for most of us as we lay baking in the sun, but it meant a five-point lead for Henry Wright, who scored 99 at both 100 and 200 yards, to win the Hamilton Match under extremely tough conditions, followed by M. M. Heins with 193. E. A. Craven scored 188 for the iron-sight gold medal. Thurman Randle thundered into the home stretch in the afternoon to win the Palma Match with 225, nosing out the veteran H. W. T. Ross at the 200-yard range with 11 V's. Kirkman scored 223 for first in the iron sights.

Sporting the new N. R. A. 400 Club emblems, Randle and Adams got together for the Two-Man Team Match, and emerged with a new World Record Score of 799 out of 800. Firing 20 shots at both 50 and 100 yards, any sights, Adams finished with a perfect 400, and Randle with 399, to lead the field by 7 points. When Randle finally finished, and admitted that the conditions were tough, it was no joke, for that day the wind was blowing the barrels back and forth like so many quaking aspens. S. R. Simmernacher and L. G. Jeffrey finished with 792 for second place.

With the arrival of Sunday the boys thought they would be blessed with better weather, but the scores told the tale as John Adams won the Dewar match with 394, leading John Harness and R. C. Kanagy by one point. The wind didn't look so tough at the firing point during the Dewar Match, but it eddied and curled around the rolling hills, transforming the target groups into so many shotgun patterns. And many a man was moaning over those "inexplicable eights."

Shooting with consistent steadiness and precision, R. W. Christy of Sacramento showed his heels to the boys in the 200-

yard Wimbledon, to win with 196 under extremely rough conditions. It was a hard hump to get over, admitted J. Isbell and L. A. Pope, runners-up. George Mueller creedmoored C. A. Jordon with 189, to win the iron-sight division. By winning this event, Christy and his "sirloin-steak gitter" stole the Grand Aggregate as well as the "Bacon" from Thurman Randle, the Texan, and brought the State Championship back to California where it belongs. Randle won it last year with the greatest of ease, and this year tied with Christy at 1198, but the best score at the longest range decided matters. It was a repetition of the 1932 matches, in which the Adams brothers were tied at 1211, when John's 196 in the Wimbledon gave him the decision. L. A. Pope scored 1190 for third in spite of his many duties in connection with running the shoot.

The San Diego Rifle and Revolver Club retained the Four-Man Team title for the second year, by creedmooring Sacramento out of a 783 tie. Rather a poor total, but again the weather man was alleged to have been responsible.

The Short-Range Championship Aggregate was won by Adams, with Christy a close second, while the Long-Range Aggregate found Randle nosing out H. W. T. Ross by a point. These two matches, and the re-entry matches, returned fifty per cent cash prizes this year, marking a new departure for the California State Rifle Association. This was happily received by the shooters, for it gave the boys more than a gambling chance to help make expenses, which in these days is such a problem.

In the 100-Yard Re-entry Match, Adams won the any-sight division, and Hanscom the iron-sight, while at 50 yards C. C. Moore and E. Bingham won in each of the two divisions, respectively.

All in all, it was one of the best shoots the State has ever staged, thanks to the tireless efforts of L. A. Pope and Tom Barnes, and we were all thankful to be spared the catastrophes that befell us at last year's matches; namely, a continuous pouring rain, the now-famous bank holiday, and the destructive Long Beach earthquake.

Note: We regret that the pictures which were intended for this story did not reach us, and the story had to be run without them.—EDITOR.

The Improved Stevens "Walnut Hill" Rifles

By F. C. NESS

THE modernized versions of the well-known "Walnut Hill" series of rifles that were originally brought out by the J. Stevens Arms Company nearly four years ago, have now been on the market some two years, and each of these four rifles may be regarded as a pretty safe purchase. After a rifle has been carefully developed to the manufacturing stage, it requires about two years more to refine the design and incorporate in it those changes and improvements which hard actual use has shown to be necessary or desirable. As a matter of fact, the design of these rifles was so good to begin with that improvement, outside of the new loop lever which is now optional equipment, consisted largely in changes in

the methods of manufacture or assembly, although certain details in the rifles themselves came in for their share of attention.

Considering now the heavy-barrel Model 417-1 rifle equipped with Lyman 48L receiver sight, the former rather confusing safety-cock position of the hammer has been eliminated, which I consider an improvement. Then, again, when trying the lever on a recent sample, I noted considerable improvement in the way of ease of manipulation. My chief criticism of an earlier sample had been concerned with the stiff working of the action, which made it necessary to cock the hammer before opening the breech. However, on this year's sample gun the lever may be swung forward with much greater ease,

and without first cocking the hammer. This is an important improvement for prone shooting, as it both saves the temper of the rifleman, and conserves his energy, so important in a long match. Also, the extractor appears to fit better, and it now is all that it should be. There is no longer any bulge on the head of the fired shell, and the empty is kicked out clear of the gun with uncompromising certainty. The finish appears to have been improved, both wood and metal now being very pleasing, even to critical eyes. The accuracy of these rifles has always been good, but if anything it is even better than before. The trigger gives the same good, clean, passable pull as of old, but is unnecessarily heavy, in my opinion.

THE STEVENS MODERNIZED "WALNUT HILL" RIFLES

ORIGINAL FINGER-LEVER IS SHOWN ON ALL RIFLES. STANDARD LEVER NOW USED ON 417 AND 417½ MODELS EXTENDS ALONG PISTOL GRIP, AND ENDS IN KNOB BELOW GRIP.

TOP GUN IS MODEL 417-1 HEAVY TARGET RIFLE FITTED WITH LYMAN 48L RECEIVER SIGHT AND 17A FRONT SIGHT, SCOPE BLOCKS, AND WIDE SLING. WEIGHT ABOUT 10½ POUNDS. LYMAN 144 TANG SIGHT OPTIONAL. THE HEAVY FALLING-BLOCK ACTION IS A MODERNIZED SPEED-LOCK VERSION OF STEVENS 44½ ACTION, IN SOLID-FRAME TYPE. IT IS HARDENED AND BLUED. HAMMER-FALL IS 7/16 INCH.

SECOND GUN IS MODEL 417½ SPORTING RIFLE. IT HAS SAME ACTION AND BUTTSTOCK, BUT SMALLER FORE-END AND BARREL, AND LIGHTER SLING EQUIPMENT. WEIGHT ABOUT 8½ POUNDS. SIGHTS ARE LYMAN GOLD BEAD FRONT AND 144 ON TANG. ALSO FOLDING-LEAF REAR SIGHT ON BARREL.

THIRD GUN IS MODEL 418 JUNIOR TARGET RIFLE. IT HAS LIGHTER, TAKE-DOWN ACTION OF SAME GENERAL TYPE, CASE-HARDENED. WEIGHT ABOUT 6½ POUNDS. PARTRIDGE-TYPE FRONT SIGHT AND LYMAN 144 TANG SIGHT.



For some reason or other I have a suspicion that the comb of the stock has been shortened on this rifle, because it seems less comfortable to me than before. At any rate, the stocks of earlier rifles of this model fitted my face better than does the undercut comb of this 1934 sample. It is nevertheless a very good stock, adapted for all positions and permitting of a very steady hold. The 10½-pound weight, perfectly distributed as to balance, is almost ideal, as is the wide fore-end, the full pistol grip, the straight comb, and broad, flat butt. In fact the weight and dimensions are so excellently adapted for comfortable holding that the shooter becomes hypercritical, and extremely sensitive to any little deficiencies which deny absolute perfection. I am strongly for this gun, and when I snuggle down in prone position I am acutely conscious of two shortcomings. The most prominent of these is the point of the comb, which digs into my cheek; and the other is the 4¾-pound trigger-pull, which would probably not bother me on a less-perfect rifle.

When we come to analyze the comb difficulty we find that the position of the rear sight is really to blame, rather than the stock, although the undercutting of the comb does exaggerate the discomfort. Measurement proves the stock dimensions to be very good, even better in fact than the dimensions of stocks on competitive high-grade match rifles. The buttstock length, to the trigger, is 13½ inches. The drop from the 50-yard line of sight is 1¾ x 2¼ inches. The comb is 9½ inches long, and it is thick, as it should be. The straight, flat butt has a cross-grooved steel buttplate 5 inches long, and more than 1¾ inches wide in the middle. Its angle gives the muzzle a pitch down of 2 inches. Therefore the lack of perfect fit that I noticed is due to the long rearward extension of the receiver, with its long upper tang, which puts that receiver sight 6 inches forward of the point of the comb, and 15½ inches from the butt.

That 48L is an excellent sight, being rugged and yet capable of delicate adjustment, such as is required in small-bore match work. However, it does not belong on this gun because of the extreme forward position necessary for it. The shooter who likes to lean forward and lie down hard on the comb will have to jab that uncomfortable comb-point into his cheek. If, on the other hand, a butt-cup or a longer stock is used, the receiver sight is altogether too far from the eye. The only type of receiver sight which could satisfactorily meet the requirements of this 417 Stevens action is one having a base extension to bring the aperture back where it belongs, as in the case of the Goss receiver sight. From the standpoint of appearance, no receiver sight can qualify, although here again a quickly-de-

tachable type like the Goss would necessitate only a neat, flat permanent base to remain on the receiver when the gun was not in use. If he has not already done so, Mr. Goss should bring out a special model of his receiver sight for this rifle.

I am not alone in the opinions as expressed above, because I tried the M417-1 on four other shooters, and three of them had the same criticism to offer. In order to get the sight position further back, we removed the Lyman slide, and installed a Fecker 8 x 1⅛" target scope. This was easy to accomplish because the rifle barrel came equipped with scope bases. The Fecker scope was pulled back to the very end of its rib, and this allowed a cheek position *on* the point of the comb, instead of *in front* of it. The scope of course raised the line of sight so that the drop from the 100-yard line became 2½ x 2¾ inches. This meant a less secure support for the cheek, and a higher prone position, which of course is less steady. However, we could hold the cross-hair right on the figure "X" in the center of the V-ring, and our only difficulty was the combination of high hold and heavy trigger-pull.

The ideal sight for a comfortable hold and accurate aim with this 417 Stevens rifle is the less positive and more easily damaged peep located on the receiver tang, because of its position near the point of the comb and close to the eye. We fitted a Lyman 144 by means of the screw holes provided for the purpose, and with this tang sight the stock is just right because the aperture is only 2 inches forward of the comb-point, and 11¼ inches from the butt. With the tang sight adjusted for 100 yards, the line of sight gives a drop of 1⅓ x 2¾ inches. The target disc is 4 inches nearer the eye than that of the 48L receiver sight, and every one of those inches represents a worthwhile gain in optical efficiency, as well as in mechanical accuracy because of the longer sight radius. The barrel is 28 inches long, and the sight radius with the receiver sight is 27 inches, while with the tang sight it becomes 31 inches, besides which the eye is brought up close to the aperture, where it belongs. The greatest advantage of the tang sight on this particular rifle, however, is the proper and comfortable cheek support against the comb which only a tang sight permits.

Even the heavy trigger-pull on the sample did not prevent good scores when the tang sight was used prone. A hard hold, with the butt of the right thumb pressing back against the comb, did the trick, and we managed to run a dozen consecutive 10's at 100 yards. This represented a broken string, because we ran out of Palma Kleanbore, and had left only some cheap plinking ammunition with which to finish. Nevertheless, we got

two more 10's before dropping out with a low squib shot. Once properly zeroed, a good prone shot should make long runs with this gun, and get most of his 10's in the V-ring. But extraordinary care was necessary in squeezing that 4-pound trigger. A wide 9 was the price paid for anything short of extreme caution in pressing the trigger. Even so, there were not many bad pulls, but enough to cheat us out of a possible. The fine barrel, together with the positive ignition, handled well every make of good ammunition at 50 and 100 yards. With Kleanbore, Palma Match, Precision, Super Match, Rustless Filmkote, or Dewar Filmkote, the score was 98, with a very few 97's and fewer 99's. My old Winchester 52 is the only other barrel in my experience which is so entirely indifferent to the make or brand of ammunition fed into it.

We tried this rifle on the Weaver machine rest, after removing the fore-end for a metal-to-metal contact. We used the pinch method of squeezing the trigger, but because of the heavy pull results were only fair. Later we got our smallest 10-shot group by getting behind the gun and using the regular grip and trigger squeeze. At that, our largest group with Peters Rustless Filmkote measured 2 inches, with an average of 1.875 inches per 10 shots at 100 yards. Our largest group with Dewar Match was 1¾ inches, with a mean of 1.562 inches. We also tried the Stevens M417½ Sporting Rifle on the machine rest. There was no time to remove the fore-end or to experiment, and we simply fired 15 shots with Rustless, and a like number with Dewar cartridges, and let it go at that. Measured from center to center, Dewar Match shot into 2⅔ inches at 100 yards, and Rustless Filmkote into 2 inches.

This 8¾-pound M417½ rifle is a finely-handling piece, because it is properly designed for adult use. The buttstock is much the same as the 417 stock, with a 10-inch comb, but the barrel and fore-end are lighter, making the rifle fine for small-game shooting, offhand plinking, or for informal target practice in any position. It would be a splendid arm for impromptu short-range vermin hunts with .22 W. R. F. Hi-Speed ammunition. This combination should be particularly effective up to 100 yards, with the tang sight zeroed at 85 yards. The M417½ is also obtainable in .25 Stevens r.f. and .22 Short r.f. calibers, as well as .22 Hornet. The 28-inch barrel is ½-inch smaller in outside diameter than that of its big brother, which latter tapers from 1-1/16 inches at the receiver to 13/16 inch at the muzzle.

Before closing, I might add a few remarks concerning the Stevens M418 and M418½ rifles. The M418 Junior Target Rifle is one of the finest boys' training rifles I have handled. Its 26-inch barrel

tapers from $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at the breech to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch at the muzzle. The buttstock is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shorter than those on the adult models. The comb is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and the straight steel buttplate measures $4\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The drop is $1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, which is nearly an inch too much drop at the heel. The sights are the Lyman 144 target peep on the tang, and a square-top Partridge type on the muzzle. These sights represent the only point in which the M418 rifle differs from the M418½ Junior Sporting Rifle, which latter is equipped with a Lyman gold bead front, and Lyman 2A tang rear sight. The barrels are drilled and tapped for scope blocks, and both Junior models have the old-style finger lever, and are a bit stiff in action for a boy. The action, which is self-cocking, has a hammer-fall of only $5/16$ inch, and the trigger-pull is light; though it should not be lighter than 3 pounds. The full-cock safety notch has been retained on the Junior Models, and it will undoubtedly confuse some boys. The leather sling is lighter than that supplied on the adult models, and the reach from trigger to sling swivel is 14 inches; as against 15 inches on the M417½ Sporting Rifle, and 16 inches on the M417 Heavy Target Rifle. The Stevens slings are well oiled, soft, and pliable. The factory machine-rest tests at 65 yards show a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch group for the M417½ and M418 rifles, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch group for the M417 heavy rifle. Altogether this makes a fine lot of rifles, and represents an important contribution to the armament of the modern rifleman.

BIG-GAME HUNTING INDOORS

(Continued from page 19)

able, Bon Ami will do the trick, if it is desired to make the discs white.

The deer were blown-glass, about two and one-half inches long. One of these was mounted on a 26-inch wheel, the lower half of which was obscured by artificial shrubbery and woods. The wheel revolved with the deer at a speed of approximately 60 revolutions a minute and gave good representation of a live deer running over a hilltop at full speed. (Figure 3.)

The wheel was from a bicycle and was mounted in back of steel plating which protected it from the bullets. To the right was placed a small electric motor which drove the wheel with heavy cord for a belt. The deer was mounted on a small piece of tin which was bent at right angles and affixed to the circumference of the wheel at the valve-stem hole and an old valve stem was used to hold it in place.

The duck hunt, most difficult of the indi-

vidual shoots, also was designed after considerable thought and attention to detail. A large wheel, about six feet in diameter, was mounted to revolve in the horizontal plan about six feet from the floor. From half a dozen points round its circumference, strings of various lengths suspended celluloid ducks, about one and one-half inches long. Cardboard vanes were attached to the spokes and an ordinary house fan supplied the energy that caused the wheel to revolve. The draft from the fan also caused the suspended ducks to dive and zoom, making them no easy target.

The fan was placed to the left so that the draft would strike the cardboard vanes. The base for the target was an old bridge-lamp base. A metal bushing was fitted on the top end of the lamp stand and the center wheel, which was wood, was fitted to the bushing. Straight pieces of welding rod were fitted into the hub to form spokes. It is important that the hub have a ball-bearing fitting of some kind where it connects at the bushing or axle because friction must be reduced to a minimum as the draft from the fan is the only source of energy. We used a lathe "cone center," but a bicycle hub would probably work as well. The little celluloid ducks were suspended from the ends of the spokes on strings of different lengths. This gave them erratic action and different lines of flight. The speed of the wheel's revolutions was governed by changing the angles of the corrugated cardboard vanes on the spokes until the desired speed was obtained. A straight pin was fastened on the end of each string and the ducks were suspended by imbedding the pins in their backs.

How the shoot was promoted may be of interest to other rifle clubs. The idea appealed to the local sports editors and both of them gave the advance announcements a good play. In order to make the "hunt" of general interest, instead of a strictly localized affair, it was made an "open" event. The advantage of this arrangement was evidenced by the fact that contestants came in from Cleveland and other nearby cities, as well as from every organized club in the district.

Attractive four-color posters were put up on bulletin boards of Goodyear and various other factories of the Akron area. *Outdoor Life* was kind enough to loan the club its color plates of a recent issue, a tiger and jungle scene, which gave much color to the posters. Letters were sent to all local clubs inviting their members to participate in the shoot.

As has always been the case with Zeppelin club shoots, fees were reduced to an absolute minimum, and as many prizes as feasible were given away. "Licenses" for the elephant hunt were only 25 cents, and

the license included the use of a club rifle (Winchester 57) and the necessary ammunition (ten rounds of Remington).

Approximately three hundred minor prizes were given to hunters who broke deer, shot the tiger through the heart, or broke ducks. Shots at the deer and tiger were 10 cents each, and at the duck, five cents. It was determined that shooters would hit this game, on the average, once every five shots, and the retail value of prizes ran from 25 to 50 cents. In addition there was a "blind" prize, the winner of which had his choice of any firearms retailing up to \$35. This was won by A. B. Robinson, of Akron, who selected a Smith & Wesson K-22.

More than six hundred competed in the shoot. They all seemed to enjoy it—and after all the figures had been checked, the club made a few dollars, which will be used to make further improvements in its excellent range set-up.

The keynote of matches of this type is their attraction to shooters of all varieties as well as the better marksmen. There are many sportsmen who enjoy plinking or novelty shooting who just can't be induced to shoot at a black spot on a piece of paper. This is one of the reasons why the Zeppelin club frequently has from six hundred to one thousand competing in a single shoot. It is doubtful if anything near that number could be induced to turn out for a strictly precision target shooting match—there must be a novelty phase to the match.

There is plenty of interest in rifle shooting and the boys will turn out if you offer them the right kind of program.

THE RIFLE TELESCOPE

(Continued from page 14)

Carrying a scope attached to the rifle was always too risky when clambering around in the arroyos and cliffs, so I had put the scope within easy reach in an inner pocket of my hunting coat. Again I was obliged to take my eye off the deer to mount the scope, and in this instance I never got my shot in at all. However, to be fair I must say that I have made a number of successful kills under the same conditions. If the hunter is down wind, and, furthermore, if he makes every movement extremely slow, the chances are that there will be plenty of time to attach the scope. However, that shot that I missed in the Waterman Mountains caused me to give up the hunting scope for nearly two years. Since then I have gone back to it.

I have tried all the standard American mounts, as well as English and German ones, and so far I have seen only one that will allow me to attach a scope to a rifle within four seconds or less of time, and

without taking my eye from the game. It takes a little practice to do this, but the stunt is very easy once you learn the trick. This mount is shown in the accompanying illustrations. It is a single-lever type manufactured by the Hart Arms Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. Figure 1 shows a Hensoldt 2 3/4X scope in this mount attached to a .30-'06 Sedgley Springfield, and it can be seen that this mount allows the use of the micrometer receiver sight while the scope is in position on the rifle.

All windage and elevation adjustments are in the base of the mount that is attached to the rifle, as shown in Figure 2. The large windage screw is plainly seen at the rear of the base, where it revolves in a graduated socket. Once this windage screw is set, there is no need for further tinkering unless you change ammunition. As all adjustments are in the base of the mount, and on the rifle itself, once the gun is targeted the scope can be shifted from one rifle to another without adjustments of any kind being necessary—provided, of course, that all rifles are equipped with the mount base. Thus it is a matter of seconds to shift the scope from a .30-'06 to a .250-3000 Savage, or from a .22 to any other rifle. The scope clamps in place on each rifle in perfect alignment. The mount has a three-point bearing surface, and so far no rocking motion has developed in rifles firing as many as 3000 rounds. Clamping is accomplished by a conical pin, which is constructed so as to compensate for all wear.

Keeping one's eye on the game while hunting is just as important as keeping it on the ball when playing golf: some may agree with me when I say that it is infinitely more important. Consequently, this mount is a real step in the right direction for the practical big-game shot.

One reason that the rifle scope has not been popular for big-game shooting is because it is not a cure-all for hunting difficulties. It will not take the place of good marksmanship or skill in stalking. After all, it is only an aid, and in the long run, skill and riflery are still required to obtain the best results. Hunting was never a lazy man's game.

A scope for big-game hunting is usually targeted for the maximum range at which the hunter expects to shoot, and personally I should always prefer to use it under these conditions, and stick to the iron sights for the shorter ranges. Once a scope is targeted for a certain distance, with the most effective type of ammunition, one should not change ammunition; and under no circumstances should he fiddle with the sight adjustments. Learn to make allowances in taking aim, and leave the apparatus alone.

My own scope is sighted for 250 yards, and there it will stay. In this way it is

effective with the .30-'06 cartridge well over and well under that distance, and personally I never take a shot with or without a scope if the animal is much beyond 300 yards, unless I have plenty of time and am shooting prone. Too much game is wounded by long shots. After a number of years of hunting experience of all types and under all conditions, from nearly the Arctic to the Antarctic, and through the tropics in two hemispheres, I have noticed that ninety per cent of the game that I have killed has been shot at under 150 yards.

Making a kill in one shot should always be the goal of every hunter. It is not only economical, but it is also humane and saves much hard work. The big-game scope is an ideal adjunct for antelope, deer, goat, and sheep hunting, because many of the shots offered are at long distances. For the dangerous members of the cat family, before taking the shot the hunter of experience invariably tries to get as close to his target as possible, and here a scope is not necessary. These opinions are not arbitrary, but are based upon observation; and I am certain from what I have heard, that many hunters have suffered mistaken ideas when it comes to big-game hunting with a telescope sight. The limitations of this type of sight are many, but with proper use a good detachable telescope for the hooved animals is very hard to beat.

THE SOVIET "NATIONAL MATCHES"

(Continued from page 8)

would wish to use it on the range. It has an even harder-working bolt action than the U. S. Model 1917, and is therefore so hard to operate in rapid fire that some shooters pull back the cocking piece after each shot, before working the bolt. This makes the action a little easier, but all Soviet shooters place the hand under the bolt handle, palm up, instead of grasping the handle in the natural way. This underhand action is awkward, but it gives them the necessary force on the bolt. How they can shoot rapid fire with such a piece, I don't know; but they do. The open rear sight of this service rifle has a coarse but convenient elevation adjustment, making it a better battle sight than the so-called battle sight of the Springfield, with which you have to aim at an enemy's feet in order to dust off his shoulders. The Soviet rear sight, however, has no peep and no windage adjustment, although they are having a considerable discussion about incorporating these features in the new sight they wish to develop. The present rear sight shares the fault of the Springfield sight in being too far from the eye. In neither vertical nor lateral terms would it be possible to shoot accurately with this Soviet service rifle at long ranges. Hitting the

target at 1,000 yards would be pure accident.

They also have at the Moscow range a lot of Ross rifles, which they captured during the late intervention, and of which they have a high opinion.

A Lesson for America

So there is a sketchy picture of the swiftly-growing civilian shooting game in the Soviet Union. It is full of faults and imperfections; its wheels creak and need the oil of experience; it suffers from lack of equipment, and is still poor in material resources, like everything in this huge and heroic country; but—it has the rich human resources of 170 million people, who are working, striving to lift themselves by their own bootstraps to a higher level of knowledge, skill, and civilization—which they are succeeding in doing. Each year will see an improvement in Soviet industry, living conditions—and shooting. In one campaign to celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of the Red Army, they have just finished qualifying in Moscow alone over 50,000 Voroshilov Riflemen. In Leningrad, 14,000; in Kiev, 3,348, and so on all over the country. All this is purely civilian training. The Red Army is, of course, much better equipped and trained than the civilian shooters.

Meanwhile, what of America? Will the American shooting game be going backward or forward? Colonel Harllee believed that every good citizen should be a skilled rifleman; that the American government should do all in its power to see that every good citizen had a Springfield and knew how to use it. He believed that thus do any people best secure and maintain their liberty. *Sooner or later, a people without arms and without knowledge of the use of arms, becomes a slave people.*

The shooting game is the most economical and the least militaristic form of preparedness. Anyone who knows the atmosphere around a rifle club would laugh at the idea that range shooting is militaristic. As was so aptly expressed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt: as well charge with being militaristic the business of taking boys on hikes. But when an experienced rifleman gets into uniform, he makes a good soldier. His firing-line discipline has given him steadiness, self control, a firmer character, and confidence that he can hold his own with the enemy.

Yet whenever there is a wave of Government economy, The National Rifle and Pistol Matches are among the first activities to suffer. I believe that the Congress does not understand the meaning and widespread benefits of the Matches. They constitute not only a month's post-graduate school for thousands of riflemen who go back home to teach more thousands how to shoot: they are the year-round inspira-

tion for all riflemen. The National Matches are the great popularizer of America's traditional sport. This is true not only of civilian shooters, but of the services as well. Anyone who knows shooting history knows that there has always been and always will be in the Army and Navy a constant tendency to neglect small-arms marksmanship. Shame at losing in the National Matches keeps this neglect within bounds. Competition is the mainspring of success, in rifle training as in other human activities. The Army, Navy, and Marine officers, and the civilians shooting under the leadership of the N. R. A., who are today carrying on the battle for real rifle training, deserve the continuous inspiration and support which the National Matches alone can give.

TESTING A STOCK OUTFIT

(Continued from page 12)

taken '15 average targets from our files, which we analyze below:

Number of Groups	Total Score	Average Score	Group Sizes	Average Size
1	96	96	1½" (out at 9 o'clock)	1.50
3	291	97	2" - 1½" - 1½"	1.66
4	98	392	2" - 1½" - 1½" - 1½"	1.97
4	99	396	1½" - 1¾" - 1¾" - 1¾"	1.72
3	100	300	1¾" - 1¾" - 1¾"	1.83

1475 X 1500, or an average of 98.3%

This is just ten per cent of all the groups fired, and as this ten per cent average is right in line with our grand average for the 1500 shots, the group sizes may be taken as a fair average also. This ten per cent does not include several of the best groups, and there is one 3½" group that is not included. The best are lucky groups, the worst one simply hay-wire holding. They do not prove anything: we just tried to strike a fair average. Another thing that is proven quite clearly is that group sizes and scores bear but little relation to one another. For example, the above possibles run 1.83", and the 97's run 1.66"—which means poor centering and nothing else.

Had there been a coach available to check as we shot, and watch our point of impact, we might have picked up twenty points in the 1500 rounds—or we might have done worse. The only assistant we had was a youngster to stick up targets, and to do most of our loading for us, leaving only the holding and squeezing to us. Loading the .52 is not so easy, and we don't like to let go of the arm during a string if we can help it.

Deductions From the Test

- Canting is the great score wrecker;
- Special heavy-barrel outfits are necessary only for the experts: we dubs can get along very well with the standard outfits;
- A good telescope is the only really

satisfactory sighting medium for a high-grade .22 match rifle;

4. A careful rifleman can usually get more shoot out of a .22 than can the average machine rest;

5. SIGHTS SHOULD BE LEFT ABSOLUTELY ALONE DURING A TEST;

6. The ¾" spotter over the X-ring is the key to the situation as regards maintaining a uniform point of aim, which is absolutely necessary if we are to keep our groups down to decent size.

As a further check we made another run of 13 targets under the same conditions as above, except that we fired 20 fouling shots instead of 10. The score was 1290 X 1300, or 99.2%. In passing it might be mentioned that the last 70 shots registered 68 tens and 2 close nines. A 9-X possible is the best to date. We will keep on trying.

After all is said and done, being a dub has its compensations. When we make a 97 or 98, why, we don't have anything to worry about; we are just dubs, and have no reputation at stake. So, brother dubs, let us always be sincere in our efforts to improve our state of dubness, but let us not be so serious as to spoil our fun. For after all, fun is the big excuse for this shooting business.—Please, not punishment.

RIFLES AND PISTOLS IN THE SOUTHWEST

(Continued from page 10)

This likewise lets out the .40-40's and .38-40's. There are of course those who use them, but only because they have nothing better.

For the man who does nothing but hunt with a rifle, in the southwest, the situation is vastly different. In this case the hunter makes the rest of the picture fit in with his pet rifle, rather than making the rifle fit the picture. He will not be galloping through the brush, and he will not be called upon to use his rope for anything else than tying his horse. When he is in game country he will probably carry the rifle across his saddle rather than in a scabbard, and the length and breadth of the piece are of no particular importance. Rather he considers accuracy, and trajectory, and killing power at long ranges. While in the eastern part of the United States deer are killed at an average range of seventy-five yards, the same game is killed in the southwest as far away as the hunter and rifle are capable of making a hit. It may take a man half an hour from his home ranch to get within four hundred yards of a deer, and a day or more to get a shot within a hundred yards. Obviously, the class of rifle I have been describing as a tool is woefully inadequate for this work. For actual hunting, a man wants

the finest rifle he can buy, with the finest glass mounted thereon. A good bolt-action .250-3000 is to my mind the minimum rifle for this job, and my choice would be either a 7-mm., a .270 Winchester, or a .30-'06. Personally, having owned all three I infinitely prefer the .270. Not only is it possible to make hits at long and uncertain ranges with this rifle, but a deer hit with it stays hit.

That, then, is the southwestern picture as I see it:—A .45 Single Action and a .30-30, 15-inch carbine for work, and your choice of fine target pistols or revolvers, and a scope-sighted .270, for play.

In closing I wish to express to Messrs. James P. Converse, Melville H. Haskell, and Rukin Jelks, ranchers, and Mr. William A. Sukalle, gunsmith and barrelmaker par excellence, my sincere appreciation for advice and cooperation given in connection with the preparation of this article.

SHOP NOTES FOR BEGINNERS

(Continued from page 23)

bullets in dies, necking-down cartridge cases in making special cartridges, full-length resizing of cases, etc. Above all, however, it makes a super-excellent reloading tool when fitted with dies and punches. Dr. F. W. Mann used an arbor press for years as a reloading tool. A one to one-and-a-half ton press can be bought for about \$20.00, or a three-and-a-half ton one for about \$36.00. These presses have a stationary table that is part of the frame, and a loose table that can be lifted off. In using the press as a reloading tool the loose table is removed and a split holder for gripping the heads of cartridge cases is mounted on a plate fastened to the stationary table. One member of this split holder is fastened with screws to the plate, while the other member slides in guides, against a spring that returns it to position after removing or inserting a cartridge case. The neck-resizing die and the expanding punch are fastened to the ram of the press, the expanding punch being fitted with a pin at the lower end to punch out the primers. For repriming, a punch mounted upright on a small steel plate takes the place of the split cartridge-case holder, the cases being slipped over this punch, head up. A priming punch is fastened to the ram of the press. This punch should be made with a rim to serve as a stop, so that when the primer is seated to the correct depth the rim comes in contact with the head of the case. The bullet-seating die is made to take the case full-length, and the bullet-seating punch is fastened to the ram of the press and carries a collar adjustable to any position to control the seating depth of the bullet.

The End

MONSTERS OF THE MOUNTAINS

(Continued from page 17)

of what kind of bait is used. Usually early in the morning on a cloudy day is best, or just after a rain storm.

On Sunday we decided to visit a farmer friend out French Woods way. Arriving at his house we were introduced to his cows, horses, pigs, chickens, and his old dog, "Spot," a half-breed Spaniel. Our friend, Mr. Schrier, informed us that Spot was a very good woodchuck hunter and fighter. This was a new one on me, as I had never used a dog on woodchucks. Anxious to see some action, we immediately took Spot to a nearby field. The dog started hunting like a veteran. Circling the field, he spied a chuck sitting on a pile of rocks—we being in a position where we could see both chuck and dog. The dog crept as close to the quarry as possible, then suddenly made a dash. The wary chuck saw him in time, but in his scramble for safety he picked a shallow hole where he could be seen from the outside. Old Spot was raring and tearing at the hole when we arrived. I started to dig the chuck out, the dog crawling all over me in his fever to get at grips with his foe. With the uncovering of a large stone there was Br'er Woodchuck gnashing his teeth in fury. With a mad rush old Spot and the chuck tangled up in one of the fastest and most furious fights I have ever seen. The fur flew for thirty seconds, then old Spot got his death grip on the back of the chuck's neck, and it was all over. We took the dog to another field, and he got mixed up with a chuck under a large stone. This fight also was a fast one. Old Spot was so winded after this battle that we took him back to his master. He was far from being unscathed, and had a bitten and bleeding nose and a scratched and red eye.

At the end of the two weeks we were tired of shooting chucks. Walt had won the contest with twenty-four tails, Lew having nineteen. Among the lot we had sixteen monster chucks, one being pure black.

PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTORS IN THIS ISSUE

A. H. JENKINS, at present residing in the Nation's Capital, began shooting at the age of eight, under the stern tutelage of a gun-loving father. The two hunted together, and also shot on the range. Young Jenkins was also taught, at this early age, the proper care of firearms, as well as their safe handling. In the course of his story he gives the highlights of his shooting career, and indicates the strong background he has built up in his chosen sport. He is an engineer by profession, and is a captain in the Marine Corps Reserve.

R. F. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR, of Tuc-

son, Arizona, holds commissions as deputy sheriff in three different states. He began shooting at the age of ten, and within two years had won the pro-marksman, marksman, and sharpshooter medals in the Winchester Junior Rifle Corps. He has owned about forty guns altogether, and has shot most American calibers. He has also played with some of the foreign guns, including tests of .470 Cordite rifles. He reloads ammunition for the guns he uses most, which are: the .45 Colt, the .30-30, and the .33 Winchester. A great deal of his time in recent years has been spent on cattle ranches, and these three guns are in constant use. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor has hunted in eight different states.

T. C. BARRIER, of Statesville, North Carolina, has been an N. R. A. member for nineteen years. He began to shoot back in 1896, with one of the old Remington .22-caliber boy's plinking rifles. Then came a Model 92 Winchester .32-20. Reloading began in those early boyhood days, for reasons of economy. There were the Winchester single-shots in various calibers, to be followed, after school days were over, by the high-powers. The first of these was a .303 Savage, which served for a long time. Then the Imp, until finally, when the Springfield Sporter came along, "business began to pick up," as Mr. Barrier says. In the years that followed, Mr. Barrier owned and used many different rifles, of both domestic and foreign make. "However," he says, "I can look back now and see that of all the stuff that has passed through my hands, there are just two rifles that stand out: the good old Model 52 and the D. C. M. Springfield Sporter."

JULIAN W. FEISS, a mining engineer with the firm of Crowell & Murray, Inc., of Cleveland, has a most interesting background. His work has taken him into various parts of the North and South American Continents, and into equatorial Africa and the interior of Arabia. As he is a confirmed gun crank, a rifle has accompanied him on all his wanderings. He has had extensive experience with all rifles and pistols made in this country since 1900, and with the Mausers, Mannlichers, Westley-Richards, Gibbs, and others. In Africa Mr. Feiss shot about all the well-known species of game with the exception of elephant, with which latter beasts, however, he is not unfamiliar. In this country he has shot most of the well-

known game animals, large and small. Probably few persons in America have a broader practical knowledge of hunting than has Mr. Feiss, and he writes with this broad point of view.

KARL M. FOSTER is not unknown to readers of this magazine. He has been a shooting man for more than twenty-five years, and has done a great deal of testing and experimenting with both rifles and shotguns. He is a member of several gun clubs and shoots both trap and skeet. He went overseas with the A. E. F., and is a Life Member of the N. R. A. Mr. Foster does considerable hunting in his home state of Massachusetts, with trips into other states and Canada from time to time. He modestly says, "My claim to fame is nil." But he knows guns.

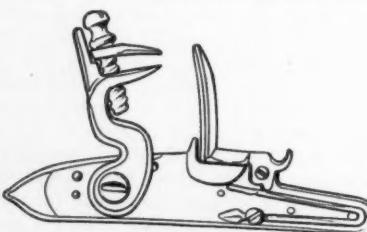
MR. CLYDE E. SCHETTER, of Akron, Ohio, writes: "Have been interested in shooting since ten years old, when on the farm of an uncle in Illinois I was permitted to try my hand at woodchuck shooting with an old muzzle-loading rifle.

"My first supervised training in rifle and pistol firing was in 1919 as a private in the Marine Corps. Have taken active interest since that time, and have hunted rabbits, quail, and pheasant in Pennsylvania. In Arizona I have enjoyed the thrilling sport of hunting jackrabbits from the front fender of a car running across the desert at night; also quail hunting, and jackrabbit hunting from a blimp (lighter-than-air ship).

"Joined the Akron Rifle Club in 1928, and handled publicity for that club for a time. At present I handle the publicity for the Zeppelin Rifle Club, and while not listed among its best shots, I usually participate in their shooting events and never fail to get a thrill out of bettering previous high scores. I shoot purely for the love of the sport."

F. L. BUDD, of East Branch, New York, writes briefly as follows: "I was bitten by the shooting bug when I was ten years of age. Since then I've shot all sorts of rifles and shotguns and a few handguns. I load cartridges for all of my high-powered rifles, which includes a National Match Springfield and an issued Krag, which I consider my best rifles. My shooting has been confined to the State of New York. I have shot all kinds of game and predatory animals, my favorite shooting being crows, hawks, and woodchucks. I've had a few years of target shooting, and shoot regularly at target with my friends here."

W. F. VICKERY concludes in this issue his series of articles on Shop Notes. We trust that these have been of interest to our mechanically-minded readers, and that they have been of practical assistance to those who have wished to break into gunsmithing work, either as a hobby or with professional aspirations.



Developing a State of Riflemen

By EDWARD E. COOKE

TAKE a map of the United States, look up in the northeast corner and you will see a small rectangle marked "Connecticut," one of the smaller states. In this state there is more shooting to the square mile than in any other. A broad statement? Read on and then decide.

The state is only fifty-five miles wide from Long Island Sound on the south to the Massachusetts line on the north and only 110 miles long from the New York state line on the west to Rhode Island on the east.

Back in 1927 there were twenty-two rifle clubs in Connecticut, and, with the exception of one league, very little inter-club shooting. The exception was the Nutmeg Rifle League, organized in 1919, consisting of eight clubs and shooting a regular schedule of gallery matches at fifty feet each winter.

On February 12, 1927, a meeting was held at the State armory in Meriden, with delegates present from each of ten clubs and the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association was formed. That year, through the efforts of the association, another league was organized in eastern Connecticut, the Mohegan Rifle League.

The shooting rules and match system of the Nutmeg Rifle League had proved successful for nine years and were adopted by the new league, the course of fire being five shots from the four positions, standing, kneeling, sitting and prone. This proved so successful that it was decided upon to be the standard gallery course for Connecticut and it has been ever since, no changes being requested or suggested; it meets with the approval of all the shooters. In the Nutmeg League all teams consist of twelve men with the ten high scores counting for record while in all other leagues teams consist of seven with the five high counting.

As the years went on, league after league was organized until now there are nine leagues with a total of seventy-two teams shooting regular matches all winter, all the same course of fire and the same distance, fifty feet. Most leagues permit the use of any sights in league matches. All matches are fired shoulder-to-shoulder and each club fires two matches with every other club in its league, one on its home range and one visiting the range of the other club. The team winning the most matches wins the league championship.

The leagues, with the number of teams in each, is as follows: Nutmeg League, 8; Mohegan League, 6; Charter Oak League,

We read in the March Rifleman the very interesting article covering the job of making a city "rifle conscious." It occurred to us that the story of how a state has been made "rifle conscious" might prove equally inspirational and helpful to our compatriots in the shooting game.—E. E. C.

8; Hartford Metropolitan League, 16; Park City League, Bridgeport, 6; Southwestern Connecticut League, 6; Elm City League, New Haven, 8; Wepawaug League, Milford, 6, and Fairfield County League, 8. In the city of Hartford alone, in 1932 and 1933 there were over one million .22 long-rifle cartridges sold each year.

In addition to these league matches, we have four interleague matches each season, open to teams of twelve from each league with the ten high scores counting, the winning league being the League Champions of the state. This match was won this season by the Nutmeg League. The highest average shooters from each league are selected for these teams and members of the winning teams receive medals.

We have an annual mail match against the state of Ohio and three tri-state matches with teams from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut competing, each state having one team of ten and one of five men. One match is fired at Middlefield, Conn.; one at Providence, R. I., and the third at Boston, Mass., the latter match this year being shot at the Sportsmen's Show in the Boston Garden on April 15. The Connecticut ten-man team won first place in all three matches and the five-man team won first in two of them, losing by one point to Massachusetts in the last.

In Rhode Island gallery matches are from four positions, the same as here, but in Massachusetts they shoot only standing and prone, and the tri-state matches are fired the same.

All this gallery shooting leads up to the State Association Gallery Championship Matches fired each March in New Haven. Last March there were eighty-five five-man teams in this match, with twelve individual entries—a total of 437 shooters in the one match, which is some kind of a record for attendance at a small-bore match. Seven additional teams, who entered in advance, were unable to get to the range on account of an eighteen-hour snow storm. We would probably have had one hundred teams only for the storm.

Being held at the end of the indoor season, all teams should be in their best form to fire their best scores in this match, the course of fire being the same as in all league matches shot during the winter.

In addition to these matches there are numerous other interclub matches shot, also turkey matches and ham-and-bacon matches on the Fitz Luck target, these being following by "shoot your lunch" matches which are very sociable.

In corresponding with Mr. G. Pethard, secretary of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain, I mentioned this target and sent him a sample. The members of the society were so favorably impressed with the target that they have adopted it for shooting there, naming it the "Good Luck" target. It was originated by J. H. Fitzgerald, of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.

Through the courtesy of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., we were permitted the use of their testing ranges and during the winter held six small-bore gallery matches at 50, 100 and 200 yards on this range, the attendance ranging from forty to eighty shooters at each match.

During the summer we hold a series of six outdoor small-bore matches at 50 and 100 yards, one day each, and an annual tournament of three days on the State range at East Haven, Conn.

We also schedule four big-bore matches, one day each, during the summer months, all of which are well attended.

Last May, at our Spring Championship Match, we had 120 shooters present and at the first big-bore match there were eighty-five entries in the Stewart Individual Match at 200 yards and twenty-two five-man teams in the team match.

If we do not have at least fifty shooters at these matches we almost consider the affair a failure. All the shooters attending each match register their names and addresses. After the match, each competitor receives a mimeographed copy of the scores and also the registration list. Saving these lists will, after a few matches, furnish the addresses of most of the regular shooters and save many requests for a "list of all the clubs in the state."

During the summer the Nutmeg Rifle League holds a "sheep bake" or barbecue. There were 140 present at the affair last August.

We have been fortunate in having many real hard workers among the shooters in this state and there is plenty of help at
(Continued on page 34)

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The Rifle



Write for folder de-
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52 — the world's
most accurate small
bore target rifle.

Winchester Model 52 Speed
Lock, No. 22756, standard
barrel and Lyman 5A scope,
was used. The owner esti-
mates 30,000 rounds had
been fired through his rifle.

WINCHESTER

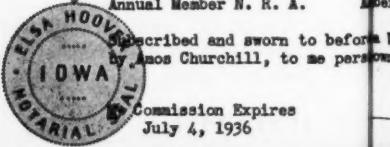
TRADE MARK

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

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We the undersigned were pres-
John F. Newland
John F. Newland
Annual Member N. R. A.



All in the X-Ring!

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W. B. Churchill

FORT DODGE, IOWA

Life Member N.R.A.
Shooting from prone position.



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H. Butzer Jack Hannon
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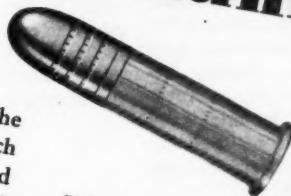
n to before Hoover, a Notary Public,
to me personally, this 6th day of March, 1934.

Ella Hooper
Notary Public



The Ammunition

The cartridges used were the
new Western Super-Match
.22 Long Rifle—with Lead
Lubricated Bullets. Loaded
with smokeless powder
and non-corrosive priming.



Write for ballistics
and complete infor-
mation on the per-
formance of this
new super-accurate
ammunition.



Western
WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY
EAST ALTON, ILLINOIS

DEVELOPING A STATE OF RIFLEMEN

(Continued from page 31)

the matches, so they are operated smoothly and efficiently.

Each year that the National Matches are held we hold a series of try-outs and select a civilian team to go to Camp Perry. With no matches in 1932 and 1933, we sent two teams of ten to the regional matches at Wakefield, Mass., to fire in the Hayden Match over the national team course to keep the big-bore shooters in good shape.

There are numerous matches, big-bore and small-bore, all year 'round in Connecticut. This past winter, by raffling off a Johnson barrel, a Winchester 52 rifle, a Lyman 10X targetspot telescope, by various clubs holding outdoor and indoor turkey shoots, and ham-and-bacon matches, we raised sufficient money to send ten men to the matches at St. Petersburg, Fla., in February, where they cleaned up in match after match, coming home loaded down with medals.

For the pistol and revolver shooters, a state championship match is held each year in June on the range of the Silver City Gun Club in Meriden with a full variety of matches, and in October each year, on the range of the Hartford Revolver and Rifle Club at Knott's Corners, Farmington, is held the Atlantic States Police Championship Matches, probably with the largest attendance of any matches of this kind in the country.

Now read the first paragraph again and decide for yourself!

MIDDLEBORO A. L. HIGH TEAM IN AMERICAN-CANADIAN SHOOT

THE Middleboro (Mass.) American Legion Rifle Club has emerged from the Canadian-American postal matches as the high scorer for the four matches fired. The matches were initiated by the Montreal Rifle Club.

The total scores of the nine competing teams for the four matches were: Middleboro American Legion, 3,969; North Toronto No. 1 team, 3,967; Silver City Gun Club, of Meriden, Conn., 3,960; Montreal Rifle Club, 3,956; Brattleboro (Vt.) Rifle Club, 3,954; Affiliated Rifle Clubs of Rhode Island, 3,941; North Toronto No. 2 team, 3,938; Manchester (N. H.) Rifle Club, 3,920; Sherbrooke (Quebec) Industrial League, 3,918.

The five high individuals were H. A. Haskell, Vermont, 798; H. R. Shultz, Connecticut, 798; M. Lemieux, Montreal, 797; M. J. M. Watson, Toronto, 796; C. Morse, Massachusetts, 796.

Ohio Team Championships

"BIGGER and better" well describes the Third Annual Ohio Team Championship Gallery Matches conducted by the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, on April 7 and 8. The National Guard trophy and the Governor's trophy both changed homes for the next year. The Governor's trophy goes to the Findlay Rifle and Pistol Club and the National Guard trophy to the National Cash Register Club of Dayton.

On Sunday morning six league champions met shoulder-to-shoulder and for sixteen consecutive relays the fight was on for the Governor's trophy. Each club was the champion of a shoulder-to-shoulder league in some section of Ohio. When the firing was finished and the scores posted it was found that the Findlay group led the Uhrichsville Rifle Club by a scant half-dozen points, 1426 to 1420, for five men over the 30-shot course, 10 in each, prone, kneeling and offhand.

A closer race was staged in the contest for the National Guard trophy which goes to the winner in the Ohio Team Championship. In this four-man team event over the same course as the league champions, the National Cash Register team nosed out the Findlay delegation by a single point, the winning score being 1140 x 1200.

A Club Team Match, new this year, attracted a fair field and a lot of good shooting. It is a four-man team, 20 shots prone, metallic sights event. It took 198 x 800 for Uhrichsville to win over Ohio State University's 797. Half of the 48 individuals in this match turned in 198 or better.

High metallic honors went to the Zeppelin Club of Akron, and an artillery team won the Reserve Officers Match.

The Ohio team in the second Buckeye-Empire telegraph match Sunday afternoon, posted 3746, 64 points better than in 1933, but still 7 points short of the score of 3753 fired the same afternoon by the team of the Empire State Rifle Association.

National headquarters was represented by C. B. Lister and Ollie Schriver, the latter, of course, doing the "plugging."

High teams:

Match #1, Ohio Team Championship. 10 shots each in prone, kneeling and offhand: National Cash Register, Dayton, 1140; Findlay R. and P. Club, 1130; Kings Mills Gun Club, 1125; Zeppelin Rifle Club, Akron, 1122.

Match #2, League Champions, course as #1 (5-mm): Findlay R. and P. Club, 1426; Uhrichsville, 1420.

Match #3, Club Team Match, 20 shots prone, metallic sights (4-man): Uhrichsville, 798; Ohio State University, 797; Zeppelin #1, 794; Zeppelin #2, 792.

FIRST ANNUAL ERIE TOURNEY

IN THE first annual gallery tournament of the Walnut Creek Rifle Club, June Smith, 15, of Youngstown, Ohio, outshot the veteran shooters, including all but one of the winners of the other events on the program, in the opening match, getting 397 x 400 to outrank a similar score turned in by Clair C. Bower. Howard R. Nobbs was third with 396. The match was a prone, metallic sights event.

The tournament was held March 24 and 25 in the National Guard range in Erie. The three high in the matches were:

Prone, Metallic-Sights Match: June Smith, 397 x 400; Clair C. Bower, 397; Howard R. Nobbs, 396.

Standing Match: F. O. Peterson, 351 x 400; Alfred Nelson, 349; Howard R. Nobbs, 348.

Gallery Championship, four positions: Roy A. Loder, 383 x 400; Howard R. Nobbs, 379; Grover A. Hughes, 377.

Grand Aggregate (total of scores of three preceding matches): Roy A. Loder, 1153 x 1200; Howard R. Nobbs, 1149; William C. Mitchell, 1133.

Two-Man Team Four-Position Match: Roy A. Loder and Clair C. Bower, 756 x 800; Howard R. Nobbs and William C. Mitchell, 742.

Erie Times Scholastic Championship (prone, metallic sights): George Loder, 394 x 400; Charles H. Long, 386; William Adam, 383.

Four-Position Metallic-Sights Match: Howard R. Nobbs, 381 x 400; June Smith, 358; Ranson Lewis, 351.

CLUB GETS 50-YARD GALLERY

THE Pelican Rifle Club, of New Orleans, was thoroughly reorganized on January 15 as to active members and a committee was appointed to find a suitable location for an indoor range. Morris Phillips, a member, offered the use of the second and third floors of a building owned by him in the Vie Carre, the old French quarter of the city, the only expense to the club to be the electric wiring and necessary backstops.

After looking the place over we found it was an ideal location and the space available was almost perfect, as the range could be so constructed as to give ample space for targets at 50, 75 and 150 feet. The building is one block long and sixty feet wide.

To the side and rear of the 50-yard line there is a room that was once used for storing dehydrated vegetables. (This was at one time a dehydrating plant.) The room measures 20 feet wide by 50 feet long. Two long wooden tables were placed in this room and the members brought chairs or whatever they could in the line of furniture. Now we have easy chairs, card tables and an old desk for

the secretary. It is an ideal meeting room as well as a place where the members can gather and talk without disturbing the men on the firing line.

The windows in the rear of the building were boarded up and a plating of quarter-inch steel was placed over the boards to insure safety. A sand box 50 feet long by 10 feet wide and 8 inches deep was next constructed. A framework 6 feet high of old two-by-fours was next constructed and sheet steel was placed on this at a 45-degree angle. The plating was secured by the club from several railroad junk heaps and one ship-building company. The electric wiring was done by the members. The cost was as follows: electric wire, tape, splicing compound and solder, 85 cents; conduit, etc., stripped from first floor of building, nothing; second-hand wood for backstop, sand box, etc., \$2; first month's electric light bill, \$2.50; total, \$5.35.

The third floor is to be used as a pistol range and for giving card parties and dances to increase the club treasury.

SEVEN TEAMS END SHOOTING IN TRI-COUNTY LEAGUE

SEVEN teams of Washington, Warren and Saratoga counties, New York, competed this year in the indoor matches of the Tri-County Rifle Tournament Association. The course of fire was five shots each standing, sitting and prone at 50 feet, the matches being held over the National Guard range in Glens Falls. N. R. A. rules governed the matches and N. R. A. targets were used. It was the first time the matches were held under standardized conditions and scores were generally higher than during any of the previous tournaments, a result that is attributed by the association officers to better arms and ammunition and better marksmanship.

The standing of the teams follows:

	<i>W</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>Avg. Score</i>
Snipers	5	1	684.3
Moreau	5	1	679.3
Glenoga	4	2	668
Greenwich	4	2	654
Aces	2	4	648
American Legion	1	5	619.8
Hudson Falls.....	0	6	600

HUDSON VALLEY LEAGUE

THE Schenectady G. E. A. first team defeated the Columbia Rifle Club, Hudson, N. Y., on May 4 in the second match of the Hudson Valley Rifle League shootoff, 932 to 927, which decided the league honors for the season, the electric outfit having also come out victorious, 919 to 913, in the first of what was to have been a three-match shootoff.

A Columbia shooter, however, was the high individual in the match. He is Kenneth Mynter, who had a 193. Norton, with 191, was high for the winning aggregation.

THIRTEENTH EASTERN SMALL-BORE SHOOT

ALTHOUGH the Eastern Small-Bore Championship Tournament, thirteenth annual edition, will be held this year in entirely new surroundings far from the usual ocean-side ranges of Sea Girt, there will be no change in the program of competitions. The matches will be held July 30 to July 4, inclusive, at Camp Ritchie, Cascade, Md., the camp of the Maryland National Guard.

An excellent staff of officers will conduct the shoot. Maj. Harry B. Smith, U. S. M. C., will be executive officer; Frank J. Kahrs and Lt. Col. H. C. Stanwood, Maryland National Guard, assistant executive officers; Maj. Henry N. Marsh, Ord. Res., chief range officer; Tom Davis, statistical officer; Capt. Robert F. Barrick, Maryland National Guard, quartermaster, and Ollie M. Shriver, scorer.

With swimming facilities and other means of relaxation available after the strenuous grind of a day on the ranges and sites of historic interest, notably the famous Gettysburg battlefield, within easy reach, there will be much to attract the

shooters aside from the importance of this long-established shoot. The camp, situated in the Blue Ridge mountains, is close to Blue Ridge Summit, which rises to a height of 2,000 feet.

Competitors driving from the northeast should use U. S. 30 to Lancaster, Pa., York, Pa., and to Gettysburg, where they should follow State Route 116 to State Route 32, then right to Monterey, Pa., and to the camp. Waynesboro, which is about six miles from the camp, should be the objective of those coming from the direction of Pittsburgh over U. S. Route 30 to McConnelsburg, Pa., then State Route 16. For those coming from further south in the West, U. S. Route 40 and U. S. Route 11 reach Hagerstown, Md., from which point State Route 60 leads to Waynesboro. Frederick, Md., will be the objective of the competitors coming from the southeast states. Three miles out of Frederick on State Route 26, they should bear left and continue on to Thurmont, Md., where a left turn is made over State Route 81 to Blue Ridge Summit.

PISTOL SHOOTING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By H. J. ADAMS, JR.

WHILE California is the second largest state, we are fortunate in that our shooting is coordinated in three separate areas. This enables all of us to keep in top-notch shape for our yearly state, regional and international matches. Considering the section south of the Tehachapi Mountains, Southern California, one finds so many regular monthly shoots that the handgun shooter in this area could never leave home and still enjoy more keen competition than befalls the lot of average man.

The Los Angeles Police Department, headed by Chief James E. Davis, sponsors the largest of these regular monthly shoots. Competing in this match, which is held the third Sunday of each month on the Elysian Park pistol range, is an experience a visitor may not soon forget. This range is nestled in a hollow, with a background of tall, stately pine trees. There are twenty targets at 50 yards and twenty at 25 yards, all manned by trusties from concrete pits. The firing point is covered by a fine, high shooting shed of concrete and steel which also houses several rows of comfortable bleachers.

Twenty shots at 50 yards start things off at 8:30 a. m., and each relay is allowed seven minutes for ten shots. The record for this match is 188, held by R. S. Pease, of the San Diego Police Department. The next course is the Police Individual, ten shots slow, ten timed, and ten rapid fire, at 25 yards. The range record is 294, held by J. J. Engebrecht, of the Los An-

geles Police Department. Scores of 285 often do not get in the first ten places. When this match is finished, lunch is served on the outdoor picnic ground at the rear of the shooting house. The lunch, which consists of all the individual can eat, is included in the original dollar entry fee, and each competitor may bring one guest at no extra charge.

The National Match course follows, slow fire at 50 yards and timed and rapid fire at 25 yards. The course record is 289, held by Engebrecht. Following this the ladies shoot 20 shots at 25 yards, slow fire, and here one sees no mean exhibition, as the winning score is usually 195 x 200, with many shooting over 190. The final score of the day is a five-man team match, fired over the Police course of slow, timed and rapid, at 25 yards.

As in all previous matches of the day, the standard American target is used and .32's or larger are the required arms. Three medals are awarded in Classes A, B and C in each match, while the winners gain possession of the different perpetual trophies for as long as they can withstand the efforts of the others in following competitions.

The number of entries vary between one hundred and one hundred and fifty and are drawn from the Los Angeles and San Diego Police Departments, the Battle Fleet, the Los Angeles Sheriff's office, the California State Highway Patrol, and the ranks of civilians.

Venturing further south we find San Diego staging three monthly shoots. The first Sunday the civilians are the hosts and the course is 20 shots at 50 yards, followed

by the National Match course. The records are 189 in the first, held by R. S. Pease, and 289 in the latter, also made by Pease. Classes A, B and C are awarded three medals in each match, while high score only is given an award in timed and rapid fire. The aggregate winner is entitled to have his name placed on the trophy. This match generally draws from fifty to seventy-five entries, and since the range totals twenty targets at 50 yards and twenty at 25 yards, the matches are finished early.

The second Sunday the Monthly Southland Championships are held and the service teams turn out en masse, for there is a special .45-caliber individual and team match over the National Match course, while the same course is to be fired with the .38 with an additional twenty shots at 50 yards. These finish out a good aggregate and prove enticing enough to draw from seventy-five to one hundred competitors. The medals and trophies are awarded as in other matches. The record at 50 yards, 189, is held by J. J. Engebrecht and W. Meklensek, while the N. R. A. course record, 285, is held by M. E. Wheeler.

The fourth Sunday a short-range match is held over the Police course, as well as a skidoo reentry for gold, silver and bronze medals.

This shoot has just been instituted but is already proving popular in the southern city.

All of the above shoots are regular monthly affairs, so on your next trip to Southern California, visit us, enjoy yourself, and see how lucky we are.

MIDWEST SCHOOL MEET

THE Third Annual Midwest Interscholastic Rifle meet was held April 7 over the indoor range of the Evanston (Ill.) Township High School with the following results, showing the three high competitors:

Team Prone Match: Culver Military Academy, No. 1 team, 491; Waukegan Township High School, 490; New Trier Township High School, 488.

Team Four-Position Match: Evanston Township High School, 862; Waukegan Township High School, 851; Hyde Park Y. M. C. A., 751.

Four-Position Military Match: Culver Military Academy, No. 1 team, 884; Culver, No. 2 team, 884; Deerfield Shields Township High School, 679.

Individual Prone Match: G. Foote, Evanston, 100; W. A. Bootes, Culver, 99; E. Meisenheimer, Waukegan, 99.

Individual Prone-Sitting Match: W. Calvin, Culver, 99; R. Berquist, Waukegan, 98; A. S. Barnett, Culver, 97.

Individual Kneeling-Standing Match: B. D. Campbell, Culver, 88; K. Tonigan, Waukegan, 87; R. L. Kellam, Culver, 86.

Individual Prone-Sitting Rapid-Fire Match: A. S. Barnett, Culver, 100; S. B. Sample, Culver, 100; F. Roy, Evanston, 100.

Individual Grand Aggregate: A. S. Barnett, Culver, 362; B. D. Campbell, Culver, 358; F. Roy, Evanston, 358.

Central Florida Championships

By SPECTATOR

FLORIDIANS were given an opportunity to unlimber their trusty old .30-'06's during the third annual Central Florida Championship Matches which were held on the very adequate range of the Winter Haven Rifle Club on April 14 and 15, inclusive. This shoot, which attracted about thirty marksmen from many points in Florida, was conducted by the Winter Haven club under the direction of the Florida State Rifle Association.

Saturday morning's weather being perfect, the Navy Match, first event of the two-day program, commenced on schedule, 9.30 sharp. F. L. Wyman, ambitious tyro of the Tampa Rifle and Pistol Club, won high individual with a score of 93 and was awarded the first prize, a gold medal. T. F. Bridgland, otherwise known as "Mike" to his contemporaries, member of the Sunshine Rifle and Pistol Club of St. Petersburg, Fla., took second place with a score of 91 and received the silver medal, while G. W. Lewallen, of the same club, came in third with a score of 90. Third honors rated a bronze medal.

The famous Florida sunshine had attained several more degrees of heat when at 1.30 the Wimbledon Match began. Mopping perspiration whittled the scores down perceptibly. Added to this discomfort, a strong mirage presented new difficulties as did a flirtatious wind which switched from 9 to 3 o'clock and back again. This, and lack of sufficient practice at the 1,000-yard stage, naturally accounted for the trouble experienced by the marksmen in getting off to a good start. After the ninth or tenth shot the majority progressed very well. James Thompson, of the Winter Haven club, another tyro, copped first honors of this 20-shot match. He had a nice 91, receiving a gold medal as compensation. J. C. Cox, member of the same club, was close on Thompson's trail with a 91 but was outranked and had to be satisfied with a silver medal. Charles Burgess, of the Winter Haven club, also a tyro (this seemed to be a tyro field day), came in third, scoring 90, and received a bronze medal.

The shooters were all weary after a strenuous day, but regained all their poise and pep by Sunday morning, the 15th, and professed a desire to begin burning powder at an early hour. Each mother's son knew himself to be equal to the task of proving to be the champion of central Florida. But the rain came down in bucketfuls until 10 o'clock, but failed to dampen the enthusiasm for the first event,

the Central Florida Individual Championship, consisting of 10 shots offhand at 200 yards, 10 shots sitting at 300 yards and 10 shots prone at 600 yards. There were twenty-one entries. Firing commenced at 10 o'clock and all was as merry as a wedding bell until they completed the 300-yard stage, whereupon another April shower descended. Firing ceased and was resumed at 1 o'clock, though the clouds hung low, ruining visibility.

The match came to a conclusion shortly before 2 o'clock. T. F. Bridgland led the field, scoring a total of 138 over the course and was presented a gold medal for his prowess. This cup was a trophy presented for annual competition by the Winter Haven Chamber of Commerce. Bridgland, president of the Florida State Rifle Association, won the Central Florida Individual Championship in 1932. G. W. Lewallen, 1933 Champion, was close on Bridgland's heels, scoring 137, which gave him second place and a silver medal for his nice work. Third place went to Sgt. W. J. Foster, Company F, Florida National Guard, whose score of 137 was outranked. He received a bronze medal.

Four five-man teams participated in the next and last event, the Central Florida Team Championship Match, which consisted of 10 shots per man at 200, 300 and 600 yards, and began at 2 o'clock. Weather remained overcast and threatening. In order to save time and speed things up a bit, this match was fired in reverse order: the 600-yard stage first, 300 next and 200-yard stage last. This match came to a conclusion at 6.45 o'clock, as the last vestige of daylight disappeared. The Sunshine Club rifle team pranced to the post with the leading score of 662. Team members Comer, Johnston, Bridgland, Bostwick and Lewallen each received a silver medal. The team as a whole was awarded the team trophy, a beautiful bronze plaque, won last year by the U. S. C. G. team of Base 21, St. Petersburg. The Company F team, 124th Infantry, Florida National Guard, captured second place and bronze medals, scoring 639. Two other competing teams, the Winter Haven Rifle Club team and the Battery C team of the Coast Artillery Corps, Florida National Guard, came in third and fourth, scoring 638 and 627, respectively.

Capt. Albert E. Barrs, commanding Company F, 124th Infantry, F. N. G., acted as chief range officer throughout the matches, handling everything in a concise, efficient manner, dealing fairly in

every instance. T. F. Bridgland, representing the N. R. A. and the F. S. R. A., acted as executive officer. Harry E. Miller, secretary of the Winter Haven Rifle Club, was statistical officer, while Ed. Smith, vice-president of the F. S. R. A., was in charge of all detail and equipment.

Medals were presented through the courtesy of the F. S. R. A. and the National Rifle Association.

JOHNSON AGAIN WINS SOFLEY OFFHAND TROPHY

SHOOTING a 183 x 200, which was three points under the score with which he won the match last year, Eric Johnson won the Connecticut State Offhand Indoor Championship in the Second Annual John S. Sofley Memorial Trophy Match held March 23 and 24 over the range of the Hartford Electric Light Company. Johnson also shared honors with Ward C. Hunt in the winning of the two-man team offhand event with a combined score of 359 x 400, Johnson getting 184 and his teammate, 175.

Johnson retains for another year the trophy placed in competition in 1933 in memory of the late executive officer of the electric company club. Eric needs only one more win to gain permanent possession of the trophy.

Thirty-one competed for the Sofley trophy. The four high and the high tyro were from the Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club of New Haven. The medal winners were Eric Johnson, 183, first; Edgar Doyle, 182, second; Ward C. Hunt, 182, third; William Breuler, 181, fourth; J. W. Ferguson, 163, high tyro; W. T. Ehrbar, Chance Vought, East Hartford, 161, second high tyro, and J. R. Wilson, Capital City, Hartford, 167, high handicap, his handicap of 32 giving him 199.

The medal winners in the two-man team match were Johnson and Hunt, 359, first; Breuler and Doyle, 357, second, and Paul J. St. Jean and G. Allen, of the Enfield club, Thompsonville, 354, third.

TOM DAVIS IN NEW JOB

THE many friends of Mr. Thomas A. Davis ("Tom" Davis to the fraternity) will be interested to learn that he is back in his favorite capacity of ye genial host. This time Tom is acting as master of the hounds who drop in at the new Remington showrooms on the ninth floor of the Empire State Building in New York.

The domain over which Tom presides is fitted out in the usual clubroom style and includes a complete display of Remington arms and ammunition, cutlery and what have you.

D. C. M. IN NEW LOCATION

THE offices of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and the Director of Civilian Marksmanship have been changed from their old location in Temporary Building No. 5, Washington, to Rooms 2841-50, Navy Building, Washington.

50,000 TARGETS FOR CLUBS

THE office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship has on hand 50,000 75-foot six-bull targets in lots of 500 per package. They are available gratis to clubs requisitioning them by letter and will be distributed "first come, first served."

CAPT. DAVIDSON SCORES HIGH IN R. O. A. MATCHES

CAPT. JOSEPH J. DAVIDSON, 316th Infantry Reserve, of Philadelphia, Pa., was the star performer in the postal pistol matches conducted the past season by the Reserve Officers' Association. Competing the service pistol match over the National Match course, modified to 25 yards for slow fire, Captain Davidson shot the remarkably high score of 295 x 300. Last year the same shooter fired a perfect score over the service pistol Army qualification course, less bobbers.

Six matches were held by the association: any pistol, Army qualification course, less bobbers; any pistol, 20 shots slow fire at 25 yards; any pistol, National Match course, modified slow fire at 25 yards, and the same courses for service pistols only. A total of forty-one team scores and 260 individual scores was turned in.

ILLINOIS SMALL-BORE MATCHES

FRANKLIN Rod and Gun Club, Chicago, staged a last relay rally to capture the Tribune Trophy Match by a slim margin of one point out of a possible 6,000. The winner's score was 5,614. The Ridgeville Rifle Club, of Evanston, which led to the final week, was second with 5,613 and Chicago Rifle Club, third with 5,311. The "Tribune" was the high spot of the indoor program. Eleven teams participated, including a team from the Aurora Rifle Club, which, in taking seventh place, was the high group firing iron sights.

S. L. Touchton, of Franklin, nosed out Steve Monahan for individual honors. He scored 1,153 x 1,200. M. W. Dinwiddie, with a 1,133, was premier performer with iron sights.

Armour Tech won Match #2, a 50-foot iron-sight event. Desplaines Rifle Club was second and Hyde Park "Y" Rifle Club, Chicago, third. First, second and third high individual honors for the four-stage aggregate were won by W. Hollman, E. Renstrom and C. Sachs, all members of the Armour team. The list of entrants

included teams from Aledo, Galesburg, Milan and Monmouth.

S. D. Monahan, S. L. Touchton and M. W. Dinwiddie were one, two, three in Match #5, individual free-rifle standing, twenty shots, any sights at 75 feet.

The Decatur Rifle Club "stole the show" in Match #6, a pistol event. The down-staters, with only four entries, won the top four places, W. G. Traver scoring 182 x 200 for high honors. He was closely pressed by O. E. Wooley, 178, and W. L. Huff, 174, and T. J. Prentice, 173.

The opening event of the outdoor program, a sporting rifle match at 200 yards, was won by Steve Monahan with a 44, outranking L. H. Anderson. Third place was captured by M. Dinwiddie. Other high scorers included Ralph Izard, 42; C. E. Nordhus, 42; J. Freitag, 41, and Bob Lovell, 41.

Carl T. Dunn was high gun in both the 50- and 100-yard small-bore matches fired on April 29. He scored a possible 200 at 50 and 194 at 100 yards, all scores at the latter range being low in the face of a strong wind. Louie Schmiedel and Fred Johansen, with 198's, were second and third, respectively, at the short range. J. Nepars, with a 192, outranked E. K. Waters for second at the 100.—SHERWIN MURPHY, Secretary, Illinois State Rifle Association.

GREAT LAKES POSTAL MATCHES

RESULTS of the Seventh Annual Great Lakes Postal Gallery Matches, conducted by the Ladysmith (Wis.) Rifle Club, have been announced as follows, the three high competitors being listed:

Club Five-Man Team Match, six shots offhand, three kneeling, three sitting and three prone (13 entries): Nemadji Rifle Club, Superior, Wis., 709; St. Paul Municipal Rifle Club, 707; Mason (Wis.) Rifle Club, 698.

Two-Man Team Match, same course (16 entries): R. J. Emerson and Earl Nutter, Superior, Wis., 290; Dr. E. O. Swanson and Edward Rapp, St. Paul, Minn., 286; L. E. Bulgrin and Oscar Anderson, Owen, Wis., 284.

Individual Offhand Match (37 entries): R. J. Emerson, Superior, Wis., 139 x 150; A. L. Hogstrom, Mason, Wis., 137; Ed Wilson, Ladysmith, 137.

Individual Kneeling Match (33 entries): L. Buch, Fond du Lac, Wis., 147 x 150; John Meysman, Superior, Wis., 146; Mrs. Myrtle Shumway, Superior, Wis., 146.

Individual Sitting Match (39 entries): Carl Frank, Rochester, N. Y., 149 x 150; Myrtle Shumway, Superior, Wis., 149; E. L. A. Bruger, Ladysmith, 148.

Individual Prone Match (43 entries): Oscar Anderson, Owen, Wis., 150 x 150; Earl Nutter, Superior, Wis., 150; A. R. Everts, Green Bay, Wis., 150.

Individual Offhand Match (20 entries): Ellwood L. Bruger, Ladysmith, 141 x 150; J. S. Chemel, Racine, Wis., 139; Lyle Miller, Richland Center, Wis., 138.

Individual Kneeling Match (10 entries): William E. Frasier, Rhinelander, Wis., 148; Lyle Miller, Richland Center, Wis., 146; E. L. Bruger, Ladysmith, 146.

All the matches were fired at 50 feet. All but the last two matches called for metallic sights.

Jersey Matches

Team Champions

CHAMPIONSHIP of the Jersey Rifle Association's annual small-bore matches for 1933-1934 was won by the undefeated 113th Infantry, National Guard, regimental rifle team, of Hackensack, N. J. The team won twelve league matches in addition to defeating the New York Stock Exchange team and winning the annual Connecticut State Team Matches at New Haven in competition against eighty-four other teams. Ridgewood Rifle Club, whose strong team won last season's .30-caliber outdoor matches of the J. R. A., came in second after being twice beaten by the Infantry.

High individual average for the league season went to Robert R. Clark, of Hackensack, a member of the National Guard squad. Clark also won high individual honors at the Connecticut .22 matches.

The league standing:

	Won	Lost
113th Infantry	12	0
Ridgewood R. C.	10	2
Bogota R. C.	7	5
Ridgewood Legion	6	6
Jersey City R. C.	5	7
Hdq. Co., 2d. Bn., 113th Inf.	2	10
Company F, 113th Inf.	0	12

The five high individuals and their averages were Robert Clark, 113th Infantry, 184.454; Charles Grollmund, Ridgewood Rifle Club, 183.636; William Troeger, Ridgewood Rifle Club, 182.666; Walter Walsh, 113th Infantry; 182.222; John Edwards, 113th Infantry, 180.909.

Ridgewood Rifle Club and the 113th Infantry tied for high team totals for a single match, each turning in a 918 out of 1,000 possible. The course of fire was five shots sitting, five kneeling and ten free-rifle offhand on N. R. A. targets at 75 feet. Clark, of Hackensack, and Charles Grollmund, of Ridgewood, tied for high individual scores for a single match. They each fired a 192 x 200 but Clark's 96 offhand outranked Grollmund.

The 113th Infantry team was composed of Clark, Captain John V. V. Schoonmaker, John S. Edwards, Jr., John T. Bell, Alexander Donn, all of Hackensack; Walter R. Walsh, Union City, and Edward Donaldson, Jersey City. In the Stock Exchange match Walsh fired the high score with a 286 x 300. The match was shot at 50 feet on N. R. A. targets, ten shots prone, ten kneeling and ten military offhand.

The Jersey Rifle Association is preparing for its spring, summer and fall .30-caliber matches. Eleven teams are scheduled to shoot in those matches.

A match between a J. R. A. team and the United States Military Academy team at West Point, N. Y., is being arranged.

Last year the cadet team defeated the J. R. A. team by a slender margin. The course of fire included 200, 300 and 600 yards.

John S. Edwards, J. R. A. secretary, has announced that any teams in Northern New Jersey interested in .30-caliber shooting are invited to join the league. Firing will be at 200 yards on ranges of the Ridgewood Rifle Club, Essex Troop, East Orange and Roxbury Rifle Club. The course includes rapid fire sitting on the Army A target.

Individual Matches

Ninety-six entries and re-entries were fired in the Second Annual Northern New Jersey Small-Bore Rifle Matches held at the 113th Infantry (National Guard) Armory in Hackensack, N. J. The matches were sponsored by the 113th Infantry regimental team.

Walter R. Walsh, of Union City, N. J., won the Sears Roebuck Challenge trophy for first place in the forty-shot Grand Aggregate Match. He also took first place in the offhand and kneeling matches. His score of 389 x 400 in the four-position Grand Aggregate set a new record for that match by being nine points higher than the score made last year by William Schweitzer.

Second place in the Grand Aggregate went to Reyner, of the Allendale Legion Post Rifle Club, with a total of 386. John S. Edwards, of Hackensack, was third with a 383. Next places went to Charles Vanderbush, of the Ridgewood (N. J.) Rifle Club; John V. V. Schoonmaker, of Hackensack, captain of the New Jersey state team; Robert R. Clark and Alexander Donn, both of Hackensack.

The Anderson Sport Shop trophy for the prone championship was won by Charles Grollmund, of the Ridgewood Rifle Club. He turned in a 299 x 300. Robert Clark won the prone iron-sight division honors with a 298. Arthur Bockman, of Ridgefield, was second in the prone telescope match with a 299. Clark was third in the open match, Reyner was fourth, and Edwards, fifth. Edwards took second place in the prone iron-sight match.

The Claude A. Hill trophy for sitting went to Reyner with a 99. Walsh came in second with the same score, Charles Derbyshire, Bogota, was third, Vanderbush was fourth, and Clark took fifth.

Walsh repeated his victory of last year in the kneeling event by firing a 97 backed by a 96 to nose our Derbyshire, who had a 97 backed by a 94. Vanderbush came in third with Reyner fourth and Captain Schoonmaker fifth. The Bergen Evening

Record trophy for offhand was taken by Walsh with a 94. Edwards came in second with a 93, Reyner was third with 91, and Happe, of Allendale, and Minarick, of Ridgewood, tied at 89, but two 7's in the latter's second string gave Happe fourth place and Minarick fifth.

FINDLAY TOPS NORTHWESTERN OHIO LEAGUE

FINDLAY again won the Northwestern Ohio Rifle League Championship by taking thirteen of the fourteen weekly matches for the season. Tied for first place with Toledo, the Findlay squad won from the visiting Toledoans on March 20 by 1,416 to 1,394. As a result, Findlay fired in the Ohio Championship Matches. Lima, tied for third place with Bluffton, handed the Findlay team its only defeat. Toledo lost twice to Findlay.

Frank J. Traucht, of Findlay, won the medal for highest average in at least nine of the fourteen matches, Tauch firing all fourteen for an average of 283.8. The course of fire was 10 shots prone, kneeling and offhand on the 50-foot target. Russell Swigart, of Bowling Green, received a medal for second place with an average of 283.3. Medal for third high average went to R. D. Gilbert, Traucht's teammate, who averaged 282.1. Eighty-one shooters completed at least nine of the fourteen shoulder-to-shoulder matches, the highest number since the league was formed in 1927.

The summary:

	W	L	Pct.
Findlay	13	1	.929
Toledo	12	2	.857
Lima	9	5	.643
Bluffton	9	5	.643
Bowling Green	8	6	.572
Kenton	4	10	.286
Columbus Grove	3	11	.214
Fostoria	0	14	.000

NEW RANGE ON STATEN ISLAND

RIFLE and pistol shooters of the New York City area now have available a new outdoor range for competitions, practicing or sighting in. The range is located at Charleston, on the south shore of Staten Island, and is operated by Theodore L. Scillitoe, of Richmond Valley, Staten Island.

Constructed in an abandoned clay pit, three sides of which rise to a height of forty feet, the range, which has targets up to 200 yards, permits use of rifles and pistols of any caliber, and a running deer range is planned. The range is easily accessible, the firing points being about 100 feet off the main road and the bus route.

Mr. Scillitoe opened the range on April 21 with a large crowd of shooters on hand. He is charging \$5 for membership extending to March, 1935, and a \$1 fee per day for non-members.

PENNSYLVANIA FIREARMS LICENSE FEES NOW UNIFORM

THE Pennsylvania Firearms Act—officially known as "Act of the General Assembly No. 158, approved June 11, 1931"—provides for a pistol license fee of fifty cents to be paid to the state except in the case of individuals who have already purchased hunting licenses. In this case the pistol license is to be issued without any fee to the state.

There has been a wide variation in the fees charged by county sheriffs for the issuance of pistol permits. This situation has been corrected by the passage of General Assembly Act No. 285, approved June 1, 1933. This act sets forth in detail the fees which may be charged by sheriffs throughout the State of Pennsylvania for performing their various duties and services.

Section 1-k of this act reads as follows: "* * * for issuing and recording any license, one dollar, in addition to the license fee payable to the county or commonwealth, to be paid by the licensee."

Section 4 of the act requires sheriffs to make a table of their fees and commissions as set forth in the law and to display a copy of the table of fees in some conspicuous place in their offices at all times.

Section 5 requires the sheriff on demand to give a proper receipt for fees collected.

Section 7 specifies that this act constitutes "an entire and complete fee bill for sheriffs in all counties" in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and repeals "all other Acts, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof" which are inconsistent with the fees as established by the Act of June 1, 1933.

This information is published for the benefit of all members and sportsmen in the State of Pennsylvania.

CENTRAL KANSAS LEAGUE

SUPERIOR standing scoring gave Hutchinson high honors over Lyons in the Central Kansas Indoor League Shoot, held April 26 at Lyons. Both Hutchinson and Lyons turned in counts of 898 x 1,000, but the former team had a 198 total standing to the Lyons aggregation's 192. Teams of ten men fired, the five high counting.

The scores of the competing teams in the order in which they finished were: Hutchinson, 898; Lyons, 898; Bushton, 827; Sterling, 807; Little River, 789. J. D. Nally, of Hutchinson, turned in the high individual score, 190 x 200, getting 43 standing, 49 kneeling, 48 sitting, and 50 prone.

It was the third straight year that the Hutchinson club has won the championship of the league.

California Shoots

Over 500 at Burbank Meet

THE Burbank American Legion Post 150 Rifle Club, of Burbank, Calif., staged, on March 25, what was probably the largest rifle and pistol shoot ever held in Southern California. Over five hundred attended—the club grounds were a mass of cars, spectators and shooters from early morning until late afternoon.

The shoot was sponsored by the Los Angeles County Council of the American Legion with the popular and energetic Lester A. Pope as chairman of the marksmanship committee. Programs were sent a week ahead to all marksmen of record in the district, to the ships of the Navy anchored in Los Angeles Harbor and to the National Guard units. The response of the service organizations was highly gratifying, and most of these men furnish their own ammunition because the government allowance for practice has been greatly reduced.

The day of the shoot was cloudy and promised rain, which never came. The dark conditions probably kept the scores down but a glance at the results fails to show any noticeable lack of points for the winners.

Individual shooters and teams from the following took part: U. S. S. New York, U. S. S. Nevada, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, U. S. S. West Virginia, U. S. S. Indianapolis, U. S. S. Louisville, U. S. S. Maryland; Company H, 185th Infantry, Calif. N. G., of Pasadena; Pico Heights Rifle Club, Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club, West Coast Rifle Club, Camarillo Rifle Club, Los Angeles Police Revolver Club, Burbank Post Rifle Club and the Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fourth districts of the Legion. Over 150 individual entries were recorded.

The 50-yard slow-fire pistol match on the standard American target found Legionnaires Paul Ensign and R. J. Nowka, the latter a Los Angeles policeman, first and second, respectively, with scores of 187 x 200. Lee J. Young took third with a 182. In the non-Legion section, Lt. L. A. Bartley, Los Angeles Police Department, took first place with 186 and C. E. Ward, of the same team, second place with 184. W. R. Stark, of the U. S. S. New York, scored a 179 to take third.

The police course team match was won by the Legion Seventeenth district team, scoring 1141 points. In the non-Legion section, the Los Angeles police team walked off with the first place medals, scoring 1124.

The .45 automatic pistol match over the police course was won by M. E. Wheeler, Los Angeles police, with 267. J. J.

Engbrecht was second with 265, J. A. Bartley, third, 260, and our own Los Angeles chief of police, James E. Davis, was fourth with 258. These four men scored a total of 1050 points to take the .45 team match. The teams of the U. S. S. West Virginia, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, U. S. S. Nevada first team, U. S. S. Nevada second team, and U. S. S. Indianapolis trailed in the order named.

In the .30-caliber match, 30 shots at 200 and 300 yards, offhand, rapid-fire and prone, first place in the Legion section was won by Archie F. Goldsborough with 140 x 150. M. M. Heins was second with 139 and Capt. Leon S. Hatfield was third with a 137. The palm in the non-Legion section goes to two men from the West Virginia, D. J. McLain and F. M. Criswell, who shot scores of 144 x 150 each to take first and second places. Ralph G. Allinson, of the Camarillo Rifle Club, lingered around with a snappy 143 to snag third place.

The small-bore Legion section was won by L. A. Pope with 198 x 200 in the Fidac match. A. F. Goldsborough took second with 195 and Loren D. Mulford, with 193, took third. The scores were higher in the non-Legion section and J. W. McClintock, of Walnut, Calif., scored 200 x 200 for first place. H. W. T. Ross' 198 took second and R. C. Kanagy, of the West Coast Rifle Club, of San Diego, Calif., garnered third place with the same score.

In the women's pistol match over the police course, Mrs. Marion Semmelmeyer, of Los Angeles, shot a 272, followed by Mrs. Arthur Seymour with 262. Mrs. Bobby Rutherford, with 257, took third place. These ladies are already shooting scores that our men shooters may well envy.

Al J. Johnson, president of the Burbank Club, says the shoot showed a profit and hopes to hold another event in the fall.—LEO H. SNELL.

"C" Course .22 Shoot

As a result of the recent depression many of us were forced to curtail our activities with the large-bore rifle and, for the sake of economy, we turned to the small-bore rifle for the bulk of our shooting.

Not having much sympathy with the common practice in most .22-caliber shoots of lying on the center of one's anatomy and looking through a scope at the X ring, we cast about for a more practical and varied course of fire. The small-bore "C" course seemed to fill our needs exactly; that is, the A target re-

duced to one-fifth the size and the 200- and 300-yard ranges shortened in the same ratio, the course of fire being the same as on the regulation "C" course. We held our first shoot over this course in April, 1933, and the enthusiasm was so great that we decided to make it an annual event.

The shoot this year, April 15, was attended by seventy-one shooters, comprising the teams from nine different clubs. Weather conditions were ideal and some excellent scores were turned in before the day was over. The winner was in doubt right up to the last and when the smoke cleared away from the prone rapid fire, the East Contra Costa Rifle Club from Antioch was leading by a score of 1217 out of a possible 1250. Last year's champion, the Oakland Rifle Club, was second with 1207, and the Capitol City Rifle Club from Sacramento tied with the Albany Rifle Club for third place at 1205.

The individual medal went to Wilson, of the East Contra Costa Club, who dropped three points to make 247. Mike "Star-Stock" Ljutic, of the Albany Rifle Club, the champion of the 1933 match, took second place in this year's match with 246, followed by Wolcott, of Crockett, with 245 for third-place medal.—J. D. FREW, Secretary, East Contra Costa Rifle Club.

Central Coast League

The California Central Coast Rifle League held a rifle and pistol match on the range of the Santa Maria Rifle Club on April 29, which attracted a crowd of about a hundred persons from the Atascadero, San Luis Obispo, Taft and Santa Maria sections of California, the majority of them participating. The attendance was larger than any match held by the league heretofore. J. H. Perozzi, of San Luis Obispo, well known by many of the shooters of the country as a member of the California team at the National Matches a number of times and as past vice-president and executive officer of the California Rifle Association, is president of the league.

R. B. Meadows, executive officer of the Santa Maria Club, was range officer at the shoot, assisted by A. E. Johnson, of the Santa Maria Club, and S. E. Anderson, of the Taft Rifle Association.

The course of fire consisted of the Army D courses for qualifications for both rifle and pistol. The scores made counted in team and individual events. There were individual first and second and tyro first, second and third place trophies in the rifle match and first place in the pistol individual. The younger members of the clubs gave a very good account of themselves, making the old-timers sit up and take notice, and in many cases outshooting them.

A meeting of the league was held during the lunch hour at which time the Taft Rifle and Pistol Association was voted into membership. The charter members of this league are the Atascadero, San Luis Obispo and the Santa Maria clubs. It was also decided that the league hold at least two annual shoots, one in the spring and one in the fall of each year.

Team match totals consisted of the high five of the contingents entered from each club and were as follows: San Luis Obispo, 1192; Santa Maria, 1174; Taft, 1158; Atascadero, 1084. In the pistol matches, Taft scored an average of 91.89 percent per man; Santa Maria, 87.97 percent, and San Luis Obispo, incomplete.

The five high in the rifle matches were: C. E. Faunt Le Roy, San Luis Obispo, 241; York Peterson, Santa Maria, 241;

A. B. Olsen, Taft, 239; H. Frederickson, San Luis Obispo, 239; J. H. Perozzi, San Luis Obispo, 239. The five high in the pistol matches were: Tex Hitson, Taft, 94.83 percent; J. M. Jordan, Santa Maria, 94.83 percent; York Peterson, Santa Maria, 94.16 percent; A. Bodenheimer, Taft, 94 percent; H. Frederickson, San Luis Obispo, 93.50 percent.

REMINGTON TAKES OVER PETERS AND PARKER COMPANIES

AS this issue of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN goes to press, announcement is received that the Remington Arms Company, Inc., has acquired the Peters Cartridge Company, which was established in 1887, and on June 1 will also take over Parkers Brothers, manufacturers of the Parker shotgun since 1868.

Guns vs. Bandits

CONVICTS MAKE EFFECTIVE GUNS IN PRISON

NOT even prison walls and the watchfulness of guards seem able to keep a criminal from arming himself with death-dealing weapons by making them himself. For the second time in a little over a year this fact has been demonstrated in California jails. In the first instance, it was in Folsom prison; in the second instance, San Quentin, where, on March 12, four convicts sought to battle their way from custody with weapons made by them in the prison machine shop and their cells. And the leader in both cases was the same crime-hardened scouter at anti-gun laws.

While the efforts to escape failed, one prisoner who was not involved in the getaway scheme, was killed when the home-made pistol of one of the conspirators was accidentally discharged.

The guns, according to accounts of the attempted jail-break, were constructed of machine-shop junk. The cartridges were filled with

charcoal and sulphur used in spraying roses. The barrels were made of steel tubing from the machine shop. One gun resembled an old German Luger, one had the appearance of a Colt and one was constructed like a machinegun with silencer. Tiny springs were devised to operate improvised firing pins. The grip of two guns were of steel, covered with fiber. The grip of the third gun was originally a saw handle. This weapon held six cartridges.

The plot to flee the jail was frustrated when a heavy fog lifted and revealed to an armed guard that the group of conspirators were not electricians, as represented by the leader who was dressed in the uniform of a guard who had been seized and bound. In the Folsom attempted break, made February 27, 1933, one of the plotters killed himself with his "home-made" gun when the escape failed.

Bandit Loses Gun Battle

One of two men who were holding up two women in Los Angeles on March 3 was shot and wounded by Detective Lieutenant Perry in Los Angeles. The injured bandit had attempted to "shoot it out" with Perry and a companion officer. The second man implicated in the robbery escaped but was later apprehended.

Thwarts Robbery with Revolver

Breaking into the home of Gustav Paridaens, 61, near Green Bay, Wis., on March 27, one of four masked bandits was killed and another seriously wounded when their elderly "victim" opened fire with a revolver. The other two men were later captured.

Armed Thugs Meet Death

Two bandits, one armed with a pistol and the other with a shotgun, were killed by Irvin Lilienfeld, a former Marine Corps sergeant, in an attempted holdup of the latter's restaurant in Louisville, Ky., on March 25. After shooting one of the bandits, Lilienfeld ducked behind the counter in time to miss a charge of gunshot before he was able to fire upon and kill the wielder of the shotgun.

Citizen Aids Officer, Kills Bandit

One of three men caught by a police officer attempted to break into a store in Chicago on February 24 was shot and killed by Lawrence Weiss, a printer. The officer, Joseph Shayne, wounded a second bandit before he was knocked unconscious. The third burglar was later apprehended.

COMING EVENTS

The Second Annual Nutmeg State Small-Bore Tournament will be held June 22, 23, and 24 on the State rifle range on High St., East Haven, Conn. Matches will be at 50, 100, and 200 yards, with events for both iron and telescope sights—"matches for all and prizes will run way down the list." Competitors will have free use of tents and cots but must furnish their own blankets. For full particulars, write E. E. Cooke, secretary-treasurer, Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association, Meriden, Conn.

The Fourteenth Annual Texas Pistol Matches will be fired on the Police Department range in Schiller Park, Austin, Tex., June 9 and 10. Seventeen matches are on the program for all calibers of pistols and revolvers. Contact J. F. Callan, secretary, 1209 West Eighth St., Austin, Tex.

The Western Wisconsin Small-Bore Regional Shoot will be held at Sparta, Wis., Sunday, June 24. All shooters are eligible for this shoot, especially from Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The course of fire will be 20 shots at 50 yards and 20 shots at 100 yards, with matches for both iron and any sights. The shoot will be held on the new range of the Sparta Rifle Club. Programs may be obtained from P. K. Hellmund, Sparta, Wis.

The Wisconsin Rifle Association high-powered rifle matches for the northeastern Wisconsin district will be held on June 10 on the Fern Dell range of the Wisconsin Pistol and Rifle Club, Green Bay, Wis., with six matches scheduled. Full details of the shoot may be procured from A. R. Everarts, secretary, Wisconsin Pistol and Rifle Club, Green Bay, Wis.

The annual Southwest International Pistol Championship Matches will be held over the San Diego (Calif.) Police range June 30 and July 1 with .22-caliber and service pistol team and individual matches listed. The matches were first held in 1932 in Tia Juana, Mexico, as the Cal-Mex Matches by the San Diego Police Revolver Club, assisted by the Tia Juana Police Department. For complete details, write Perry M. Watt, 3120 Bancroft St., San Diego.

The Ohio Junior Rifle Matches will be fired between June 15 and July 15, entries closing July 1. G. A. Hughes, director of junior marksmanship for Ohio, has announced the following conditions: Division A, competitors over 12 and under 19, including 12, 13 and 14; Division B, 12, 13 and 14. Teams of three boys or girls residing in Ohio at time of entry, competitor to state if father is Legionnaire. Any small-bore rifle, metallic sights, 50 feet, 10 shots in 10 minutes, entire match to be completed within three hours after started. Each target must be signed by three adults, one of whom must be a member of N. R. A. or O. R. and P. A. or appointed by commander of local Legion post. A tyro and an expert match will be held in each division. Entry fee of \$1.50 per team will be paid at time of entry, entries to be made with Roy B. Fouerman, N. R. A. state secretary for Ohio, 1374 Hollywood Pl., Columbus, Ohio, who will furnish targets. Contestants will mail fired targets to the N. R. A. for scoring. Medals: three to winning team in each division and three to each division for each ten teams entered; one to high individual of each division and one to son or daughter of Legionnaire in each division.

National Small-Bore Rifle Tournament: Camp Perry, August 19 to August 26, inclusive. Programs will be available after the first of June.

Thirteenth Annual Eastern Small-Bore Championship Tournament: Camp Ritchie, Cascade, Md., June 30 to July 4, inclusive. This is the shoot here-tofore held at Sea Girt, N. J.

The Illinois State Rifle Association's small-bore program for June includes the popular five-man team

and individual accommodation match, a combination event (20 shots at 100 yards, any sights), fired on the 3rd, and the annual Dewar individual on the 17th. Only one .30-caliber match is scheduled for the month, the Individual Palma, on June 24 (two sighters and 10 shots for record each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards).

The Milan (Ill.) Rifle Club will be host on July 1 for a special meet sponsored by the Illinois State Rifle Association for the clubs in the northwestern part of Illinois. In small bore the Dewar course will be fired, while the .30 marksmen will shoot the B course qualification.

The New York State Rifle Association will conduct a three-day shoot June 1, 2, and 3, on the Peckskill ranges.

The First Annual Central California Small-Bore Shoot will be held June 3 over the new Richmond (Calif.) small-bore range. For complete details, address E. J. Martin, 1200 MacDonald Ave., Richmond, Calif.

The Bay State Rifle and Pistol Association will hold a free rifle match at the Walnut Hill range of the Massachusetts Rifle Association on June 17: 20 shots, any rifle, any sights, on the International reduced target, at 200 yards. New England riflemen please show interest by dropping a card to Dr. A. Merrill, 62 Charles St., Boston, Mass.

The Ladysmith (Wis.) Rifle Club will hold a Land o' Lakes district high-powered rifle shoot for upper Wisconsin on June 3. For full particulars, write E. L. A. Bruger, secretary, Ladysmith Rifle Club, Ladysmith, Wis.

The Miami Rifle Club, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will hold a small-bore meet on June 10 with matches at 50, 100, and 200 yards. For further details, address Theodore Folger, 4215 Thirty-third Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Washington State Rifle Association Annual Small-Bore Competition will be held June 10 at Fort Lawton, Seattle. Seven events are on the program, including matches for women and juniors. Maj. I. W. Kenney, Camp Murray, Fort Lewis, Wash., is the secretary-treasurer of the association and further details may be obtained from him.

The Northwestern Rifle Association, Inc., will hold its eleventh annual tournament at Fort George Wright, Spokane, Wash., June 13 to 17, inclusive, with a small-arms firing school scheduled for the opening day. The schedule of competitions is: June 14, Anthony Wayne Free-Rifle Match, Northwest Wimbledon, Standing Military Rifle Championship and Rapid-Fire Championship; June 15, 1,000-Yard Military Rifle Championship, 600-Yard Military Rifle Championship, Idaho Team Match, Northwest Olympic Pistol Match and Powder River Pistol Match; June 16, Zachary Taylor Long-Range Match, Infantry Team Match, Montana Team Match, and Wild Cat Match; June 17, Northwest Small-Bore Match, Small-Bore Wimbledon, Rosebud Small-Bore Match, and 384th Infantry Team Match. Competitors planning to stay at Fort Wright are requested to advise the registrar immediately, addressing Lt. H. V. Roberts, 4th Infantry, Fort George Wright. For information, write the Northwestern Rifle Association, 522 Park Pl., Spokane, Wash.

CHALLENGES

The Pelican Rifle Club, Inc., of New Orleans, La., wishes to challenge other affiliated clubs in a series of postal matches. Matches will be accepted for any position, ten men to shoot, five high to count, at any range, any caliber, and at any time.

St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Rifle and Pistol Club would like small-bore rifle matches, Dewar course, iron sights, eight- to ten-men teams, five high to score, scores exchanged. Address Paul S. Somerville, secretary, 46 Cliff St.

CLUB NOTES

Northwestern Ohio Rifle League's eight teams will fire three matches over the Dewar course in divisional meets for four teams each, ending with a divisional team match at Findlay on July 1 when aspirants for a proposed Ohio small-bore team will try out over the Dewar course and 200 yards. E. N. Littleton, president of the Ohio State Rifle and Pistol Association, awarded State team trophy to Findlay, winner of the district league championship and the State event open to league winners, on April 24.

The Bronx (N. Y.) Revolver Association's recently organized pistol team has been successful this year in winning two matches out of three in competition with a police team, a Marine team and a civilian club. A program of matches for the balance of the year is being arranged, and the club officials are planning on forming a second team to afford more members the opportunity of taking part in the competitions. The membership of the association is made up of police officers and business men. Citizens living in or near New York interested in pistol or revolver shooting are urged to communicate with the club secretary, Otto G. Franz, 3206 Third Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

The Island City Revolver Club, of Alameda, Calif., substituted a clam bake for the usual and more conventional annual dinner this year and the change proved a marked success. The bake was held on the club's range under the light of acetylene flares provided by the president. Forty-five shooters attended and the speakers included Capt. John H. Strohm, secretary of the Alameda Police Department Club, and Eric Kleven, secretary of the Pacific Revolver Club, of San Francisco. Bus M. Riley and George F. Rizzo were in charge of the affair. The officers of this active club are John Janusch, president; Kenneth C. Coffin, vice-president; George F. Rizzo, secretary-treasurer; Arthur Krause, executive officer; Charles Allemandi, assistant executive officer; and Milton E. Bowen, publicity officer.

OFFICIAL RESULTS—N. R. A. GALLERY MATCHES

Bulletin No. 29

TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH, 75 FEET

(9 Entries)

Conditions: Three stages, consisting of two strings each, of ten shots for record per man: First stage, prone; second stage, kneeling; third stage, standing. Free rifle standing position. Any Small Bore Rifle. Any sights. To the high team using iron sights, provided they are not the winners, silver medals. To the winning team, two silver medals; to the second and third teams, two bronze medals.

1. Marshall Mathis, Warren, Pa.	579	1147
Freeman Peterson, Warren, Pa.	568	
2. Harold Sorenson, Lu Verne, Iowa	570	1142
Lyle W. Miller, Lu Verne, Iowa	572	
3. L. E. Bulgrin, Owen, Wisc.	569	1140
Oscar Anderson, Owen, Wisc.	571	
4. Grover Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	561	1136
U. F. Masson, Hillsville, Pa.	575	
5. L. A. Kurtz, Millville, N. J.	569	1116
K. W. Peterson, Bridgeton, N. J.	547	
6. L. W. Abrams, Clearwater, Fla.	560	1100
A. F. Wright, Clearwater, Fla.	540	
7. Rex D. Brown, Des Moines, Iowa	542	1079
Cortez Sauter, Des Moines, Iowa	537	
8. C. H. Chapman, Pleasantville, N. Y.	492	1048
R. C. Risley, Pleasantville, N. Y.	556	

Bulletin No. 30

FATHER AND SON MATCH

(20 Entries)

Conditions: Twenty shots each, at 50 feet. Prone. Metallic sights. To the winning team 2 gold filled medals; 2 silver medals to the second team; and 2 bronze medals to the third team.

1. M. E. Altimus, Sr., Nanty Glo, Pa.	200	400
M. E. Altimus, Jr., Nanty Glo, Pa.	200	
2. Frank E. Bryson, S. Jacksonville, Fla.	199	398
Joseph Bryson, S. Jacksonville, Fla.	199	
3. L. C. Turner, Fort Worth, Tex.	199	397
Floyd Turner, Fort Worth, Tex.	198	
4. M. G. Ljutic, Richmond, Calif.	197	396
A. V. Ljutic, Richmond, Calif.	199	
5. Grover Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	198	396
Roger Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	198	
6. Edw. Bradley, Brackenridge, Pa.	199	396
Edw. W. Bradley, Brackenridge, Pa.	197	
7. W. B. Smith, Youngstown, Ohio	197	395
June Smith, Youngstown, Ohio	198	
8. Roy Loder, Erie, Pa.	199	395
Geo. Loder, Erie, Pa.	196	
9. R. J. Latta, Maplewood, N. J.	198	392
R. E. Latta, Maplewood, N. J.	194	
10. Louis Benard, Payson, Utah	190	389
Chester Benard, Payson, Utah	199	

Bulletin No. 31
AMERICAN LEGION GALLERY INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

(21 Entries)

Conditions: Open to Legionnaires only. Three stages, each consisting of two strings. A string will consist of ten shots for records: First stage, one string prone, one sitting; second stage, one string prone, one kneeling; third stage, one string prone, one standing. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

1. W. B. Wilson, Ardmore, Okla.	591
2. F. D. West, Des Moines, Iowa	590
3. F. S. Nooney, Intern'l Falls, Minn.	583
4. C. C. Harmer, Butler, Pa.	583
5. G. W. Scudder, Binghamton, N. Y.	583
6. C. Souter, Des Moines, Iowa	581
7. C. G. Kallensee, Dayton, Ohio	581
8. R. Wm. Travis, Waterloo, Iowa	580
9. A. E. Corpe, Minneapolis, Minn.	579
10. Emory Hawcock, Monmouth, Ill.	577

Bulletin No. 32

INDIVIDUAL JUNIOR GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP
(43 Entries)

Conditions: Four stages each of ten shots for record—prone, sitting, kneeling, and standing. Free rifle standing position. To the winner a silver medal; second to fifth, bronze medals. Metallic sights.

1. Claire Long, Jr., Bozeman, Mont.	383
2. Fred Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.	382
3. A. V. Ljutic, Richmond, Calif.	380
4. W. R. Schubart, Kew Gardens, N. Y.	378
5. David Baker, Xenia, Ohio	378
6. Malcolm Davis, Kansas City, Mo.	377
7. Jack Boyd, W. Hartford, Conn.	373
8. R. K. Heiler, Altoona, Pa.	372
9. Dana Wallace, Washington, D. C.	371
10. Roger Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	371

Bulletin No. 33

INDIVIDUAL SCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP
(191 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots prone, fired in four strings, 10 record shots each. To the winner the title "Inter-scholastic Gallery Rifle Champion, 1934," the Gooding Trophy, and a silver medal. Second to tenth, bronze medals. Percentage medals. Metallic sights.

1. James Shriner, Xenia, Ohio	400 + 6 bulls
2. James F. Baker, Norwood, Mass.	400 + 5 "
3. Frank Evenden, Convent, N. J.	400
4. M. E. Altimus, Jr., Nanty Glo, Pa.	399
5. David Baker, Xenia, Ohio	399
6. Sigrid Bergerson, Tacoma, Wash.	399
7. Marshall Over, Ingomar, Mont.	399
8. June Smith, Youngstown, Ohio	398
9. Chas. L. Good, St. Louis, Mo.	398
10. Henry Dunbar, Sandwich, Mass.	397

Bulletin No. 36
INDIVIDUAL .22 PISTOL MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP

(6 Entries)

Conditions: 30 shots. Two strings of five shots each slow-fire, one minute per shot. Two strings of five shots each, time-fire, 20 seconds per string. Two strings of five shots each, rapid-fire, 10 seconds per string. To the winner gold filled medal; second, a silver medal; third, bronze medal.

1. D. Hardy, San Francisco, Calif.	292
2. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	291
3. R. Wilzewski, Fort Crockett, Tex.	276
4. F. Wheatland, Pasadena, Calif.	269
5. W. B. Wilson, Ardmore, Okla.	268

Bulletin No. 37

RAPID-FIRE PISTOL MATCH, 50 FEET

(8 Entries)

Conditions: Four stages. A stage will consist of ten shots for record, fired on two targets in strings of five shots each, rapid-fire. To the winner a gold filled medal; second, a silver medal; third, bronze medal.

1. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wisc.	372
2. Daniel Vaughan, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	367
3. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	360
4. Ralph Otterman, Otter, Mont.	359
5. John Cataldo, Lyons Falls, N. Y.	353
6. H. Miller, Rock Island, Ill.	300

Bulletin No. 38

RAPID-FIRE PISTOL MATCH, 20 YARDS

(5 Entries)

Conditions: Four stages. A stage will consist of ten shots for record, fired on two targets in strings of five shots each, rapid-fire. To the winner a gold filled medal; second, a silver medal; third, bronze medal.

1. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wisc.	379
2. Daniel Vaughan, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	376
3. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	373
4. R. Wilzewski, Fort Crockett, Tex.	371

Bulletin No. 39

.22 SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH, 50 FEET

(24 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots for record, fired on eight targets, five shots on each target. To the winner a gold filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to fifth, bronze medals.

1. E. O. Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.	372
2. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	371
3. D. P. Hardy, San Francisco, Calif.	370
4. D. Thimmesch, Dubuque, Iowa	367
5. Leo Allstot, Mason City, Iowa	367
6. A. D. Benson, Lorain, Ohio	363
7. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wisc.	362
8. Robt. Dunbar, Grosse Pointe, Mich.	361
9. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin Boro, N. J.	361
10. M. T. Valentine, Philadelphia, Pa.	357

Bulletin No. 40

.22 SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH, 20 YARDS

(19 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots for record, fired on eight targets, five shots on each target. To the winner a gold filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to fifth, bronze medals.

1. Elliott Jones, Greenwich, Conn.	375
2. Marland Valentine, Philadelphia, Pa.	371
3. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	370
4. E. Schwab, Sacramento, Calif.	363
5. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wisc.	361
6. Wm. Shauger, Franklin Boro, N. J.	352
7. Philip Stiner, Larchmont, N. Y.	351
8. Lt. James Boa, Montreal, Canada	349
9. A. D. Benson, Lorain, Ohio	346
10. Karl Krauthem, Honolulu, Hawaii	342

Bulletin No. 41

FREE PISTOL MATCH, 50 FEET

(15 Entries)

Conditions: 60 shots for record, on twelve targets, five shots on each target. To the winner a gold filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to fifth, bronze medals.

1. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	542
2. Leo Allstot, Mason City, Iowa	536
3. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wisc.	529
4. D. P. Hardy, San Francisco, Calif.	526
5. Robt. Dunbar, Grosse Pointe, Mich.	526
6. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin Boro, N. J.	511
7. D. Thimmesch, Dubuque, Iowa	505
8. Daniel Vaughan, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	488
9. Dr. A. C. Skjold, Minneapolis, Minn.	479
10. Lawrence Gau, Baltimore, Md.	474

Bulletin No. 42

FREE PISTOL MATCH, 20 YARDS

(12 Entries)

Conditions: 60 shots for record, on twelve targets, five shots on each target. To the winner a gold filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to fifth, bronze medals.

1. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	528
2. Robt. Dunbar, Grosse Pointe, Mich.	525
3. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wisc.	512
4. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin Boro, N. J.	502
5. M. H. Taylor, Ontario, Calif.	500
6. F. J. Harrington, Hudson, N. Y.	500
7. A. D. Benson, Lorain, Ohio	498
8. M. T. Valentine, Philadelphia, Pa.	484
9. C. S. Landis, Wilmington, Del.	473
10. J. E. Decker, Mason City, Iowa	434

Bulletin No. 43

.22 INDIVIDUAL PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP, 50 FEET

(14 Entries)

Conditions: Three stages. First stage, ten shots for record, slow-fire, fired on two targets, five shots on each target; second stage, ten shots for record, timed-fire, fired on two targets in strings of five shots; third stage, ten shots for record, rapid-fire, fired on two targets in strings of five shots. To the winner a gold filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to fifth, bronze medals.

1. Leo Allstot, Mason City, Iowa	290
2. D. P. Hardy, San Francisco, Calif.	288
3. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wisc.	287
4. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	283
5. John Cataldo, Lyons Falls, N. Y.	282
6. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin Boro, N. J.	280
7. George Grant, Mill Valley, Calif.	278
8. Robt. H. Nau, Ames, Iowa	276
9. D. Thimmesch, Dubuque, Iowa	274
10. Daniel Vaughan, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	268

Bulletin No. 44

.22 INDIVIDUAL PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP, 20 YARDS

(15 Entries)

Conditions: Three stages. First stage, ten shots for record, slow-fire, fired on two targets, five shots on each target; second stage, ten shots for record, timed-fire, fired on two targets in strings of five shots; third stage, ten shots for record, rapid-fire, fired on two targets in strings of five shots. To the winner a gold filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to fifth, bronze medals.

1. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	290
2. John Cataldo, Lyons Falls, N. Y.	289
3. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wisc.	286
4. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin Boro, N. J.	283
5. Karl Krauthem, Honolulu, Hawaii	276
6. E. Schwab, Sacramento, Calif.	276
7. R. Wilzewski, Fort Crockett, Tex.	272
8. Philip Stiner, Larchmont, N. Y.	271
9. Harry Black, Des Moines, Iowa	267
10. V. B. Nover, Los Angeles, Calif.	263

Bulletin No. 45
INDIVIDUAL POLICE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH
(21 Entries)

Conditions: Two scores of five shots each, slow-fire, one minute per shot. Two scores of five shots each, timed-fire, 20 seconds per score. Two scores of five shots each, rapid-fire, 10 seconds per score. To the winner a gold filled medal; a sterling silver medal to the runner-up; third to tenth, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. Alfred Hemming, Detroit, Mich.	274
2. Leo Allstot, Mason City, Iowa	272
3. Earl Rowe, Brooklyn, N. Y.	268
4. Robt. Schmidt, New York, N. Y.	265
5. Sgt. J. Crescio, Boston, Mass.	261
6. Gustav Hanson, Detroit, Mich.	261
7. L. L. Martin, Pittsburgh, Pa.	256
8. L. W. Praedel, Detroit, Mich.	254
9. Robt. Geesey, York, Pa.	239
10. John Newhouse, Cumberland, Md.	203

Bulletin No. 46
INDIVIDUAL POLICE SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH
(6 Entries)

Conditions: 40 shots for record fired on eight targets, five shots on each target. To the winner, a gold filled medal; second, a silver medal; third, a bronze medal.

1. Emmett Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.	363
2. Earl Rowe, Brooklyn, N. Y.	353
3. Robt. Schmidt, New York, N. Y.	345
4. J. C. Crescio, Boston, Mass.	335
5. Joseph Donovan, So. Brownsville, Pa.	317

Bulletin No. 47
TYRO TEAM MATCH, 50 FEET
(7 Entries)

Conditions: Three stages each of ten shots for record. Prone position. Metallic sights. To the winning team, five silver medals. To the second and third teams, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. Lidiv Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1477
2. Merrimack Valley Rifle Club, Lowell, Mass.	1462
3. Post 429 Amer. Legion R. & P. Club, San Francisco, Calif.	1461
4. Kansas City Power & Light M. B. A. R. C., Kansas City, Mo.	1453
5. Fairmont Rifle Club, Fairmont, Minn.	1451
6. Pittsfield Works, G. E. A. A. Rifle Club, Pittsfield, Mass.	1448
7. Mass. Institute of Technology, Freshman team, Boston, Mass.	1442

Bulletin No. 48

N. R. A. INDIVIDUAL MILITARY SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

(27 Entries)

Conditions: Three stages. A stage will consist of two strings each of ten shots for record: First stage, one string prone, one sitting; second stage, one string prone, one kneeling; third stage, one string prone, one standing. To the winner the title "Military Schools Gallery Rifle Champion, 1934" and a silver medal. Second to tenth, bronze medals. Percentage medals. Metallic sights.

1. W. R. Crow, Culver, Ind.	569
2. John McShaffry, Jr., Roswell, N. Mex.	567
3. E. Sutton, Culver, Ind.	566
4. Braxton Campbell, Culver, Ind.	565
5. W. H. McNutt, Roswell, N. Mex.	563
6. D. W. Buchanan, Jr., Culver, Ind.	560
7. W. W. Shumaker, Jr., Culver, Ind.	560
8. J. W. Weaver, Roswell, N. Mex.	558
9. W. A. Bootes, Culver, Ind.	557
10. Paul Newman, Culver, Ind.	555

Bulletin No. 49

WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

(8 Entries)

Conditions: The match will consist of three stages. Each stage will consist of two strings each of ten shots for record, fired in the prone position. To the

winning team, the trophy, five silver medals, and the title, "Women's Intercollegiate Rifle Champions, 1934." To the second and third teams, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.	2971
2. Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2967
3. George Washington University, Washington, D. C.	2952
4. University of Maryland, College Park, Md.	2950
5. University of Vermont, Team No. 1, Burlington, Vt.	2942
6. University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.	2929
7. Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.	2921
8. University of Vermont, Team No. 2, Burlington, Vt.	2890

Bulletin No. 50

INTERSCOLASTIC TYRO TEAM MATCH
(6 Entries)

Conditions: Three stages each of ten shots for record. Prone position. To the winning team five bronze medals, and five bronze medals to the second team. Percentage medals.

1. Porterville Union High School, Porterville, Calif.	1493
2. New Trier Township High School, Team 1, Winnetka, Ill.	1453
3. Central High School Boys, Washington, D. C.	1448
4. West Central School of Agriculture, Morris, Minn.	1431
5. Poly Prep Country Day School, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1425
6. New Trier Township High School, No. 2, Winnetka, Ill.	1425

Bulletin No. 51

POLICE PISTOL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
(4 Entries)

Conditions: 15 shots per man slow fire, fired on three targets, five shots on each target, and 15 shots timed fire, fired in strings of five shots on three targets. To the winning team, five silver medals. Percentage medals.

1. Federal Reserve Bank Guards, Detroit, Mich.	1317
2. Cumberland Police, Cumberland, Md.	1052

Bulletin No. 52

N. R. A. INTERSCHOLASTIC TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
(4 Entries)

Conditions: Three stages. Each stage must be completed in one day. A stage will consist of two strings each of ten shots for record: First stage, two strings, prone; second stage, one string prone, one kneeling; third stage, one string prone, one standing. To the winning team the title "High School Gallery Champions, 1934," the Inter-High School Indoor Trophy to be held for one year or until the next competition, and five bronze medals. Five bronze medals to the second team. Percentage medals.

1. Porterville Union High School, Porterville, Calif.	2928
2. Western High School, Washington, D. C.	2864
3. Viking Rifle Club, Kansas City, Mo.	2785
4. Poly Prep Country Day School R. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2712

Bulletin No. 53

GIRL'S INTERSCHOLASTIC TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
(3 Entries)

Conditions: Three stages. Each stage will consist of ten shots for record, prone. To the winning team the title "Interscholastic Rifle Champions, 1934, Girls' Division," and five silver medals. To the second team bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. Central High School, Washington, D. C.	1456
2. Stadium High School, Tacoma, Wash.	1442
3. New Trier Township High School, Winnetka, Ill.	1201

Bulletin No. 55

LIFE MEMBERS GALLERY SMALL-BORE MATCH 50 FEET
(56 Entries)

Conditions: 20 shots prone and 20 shots standing. Free rifle standing position. To the winner the Life Member's Plaque, and a gold-filled medal; second, a sterling silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

1. W. O. Boian, Des Moines, Iowa	387
2. A. Ruebner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	387
3. Joseph Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.	387
4. A. M. Vinje, Madison, Wis.	386
5. Ray Lobdell, Johnson City, N. Y.	386
6. Alfred Friedrich, Milford, Iowa	385
7. Marshall Mathis, Warren, Pa.	385
8. Amos Churchill, Fort Dodge, Iowa	384
9. E. L. A. Bruger, Ladysmith, Wis.	382
10. Charles Vander Bush, Paterson, N. J.	382

Bulletin No. 57

LIFE MEMBERS GALLERY .22 SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH, 50 FEET
(31 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots for record, slow fire. To the winner the Life Member's Plaque and a gold-filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

1. W. A. Ross, Los Angeles, Calif.	374
2. Robert Dunbar, Grosse Pointe, Mich.	374
3. William Warshall, Seattle, Wash.	361
4. Charles Vander Bush, Paterson, N. J.	352
5. Dr. Henry Wilber, Locust Muller, N. Y.	352
6. Dr. P. Makielski, Mishawaka, Ind.	350
7. Dr. George Fielding, Glens Falls, N. Y.	349
8. Ralph Franklin, Detroit, Mich.	346
9. L. W. Abrams, Clearwater, Fla.	342
10. H. M. Wolfe, Jr., Lewisburg, Pa.	342

Bulletin No. 58

LIFE MEMBERS GALLERY .22 SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH, 20 YARDS
(22 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots for record, slow fire. To the winner the Life Member's Plaque and a gold-filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

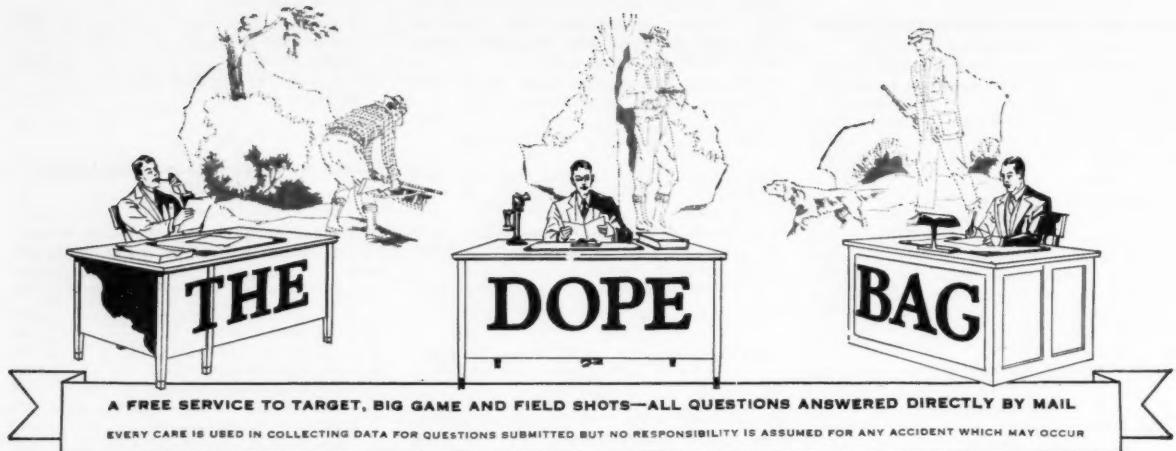
1. W. A. Ross, Los Angeles, Calif.	367
2. Harry Menkel, New York, N. Y.	364
3. Robert Dunbar, Grosse Pointe, Mich.	363
4. B. V. Edworthy, Helena, Mont.	354
5. William Warshall, Seattle, Wash.	351
6. Paul Shepherd, Buffalo, N. Y.	349
7. Ralph Franklin, Detroit, Mich.	345
8. Charles Vander Bush, Paterson, N. J.	344
9. John Freitag, Chicago, Ill.	336
10. S. Lyell Touchton, Elmhurst, Ill.	332

Bulletin No. 61

25-FOOT PISTOL BASEMENT MATCH
(58 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots, slow fire, for record, fired on eight targets, five shots on each target. To the winner an appropriate trophy and gold-filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

1. Rodney Pease, San Diego, Calif.	377
2. William Shauger, Jr., Franklin Boro, N. J.	377
3. Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J.	370
4. Robert Dunbar, Grosse Pointe, Mich.	369
5. Fred W. Jay, Gary, Ind.	367
6. Leo Allstot, Mason City, Iowa	367
7. Howard Kling, Westfield, Mass.	367
8. R. Wilzewski, Fort Crockett, Tex.	362
9. Ralph Feld, Edison, Ohio	359
10. Nick Lehnens, Medford, Wisc.	358



Conducted by F. C. Ness

Notes on Pistol Practice

IN ORDER to avoid the risk of forming bad shooting habits, which are easily acquired but hard to break, members who decide to take up pistol or revolver practice should read the dope of experienced shooters and especially if they lack facilities and advantages of a shooting club, and are denied the assistance of a personal coach. There is a very helpful Revolver Instruction Chart designed to be hung on the range wall which any club secretary can obtain by writing to the makers of Colt revolvers. This chart was prepared by the same R. M. Bair who is author of the very helpful Police Instruction Manual on .38 caliber revolver training which is available through the National Rifle Association at fifty cents per copy. Shooters interested in military pistol training can get Colonel Macnab's instruction manual on .45 caliber pistol and revolver training at the same price. These training aids have all been available for some time.

.22 Pistol Training Literature

Charley (Koehler Backstop) Koehler recently told me the best thing his (Saginaw, Michigan) club had found for raw beginners was an article on "The Essentials of Pistol Shooting" which was published in *Outdoor Life—Outdoor Recreation* magazine, dated March, 1930. This is an instructive article written for the beginner and dealing entirely with .22 pistol shooting. We have obtained permission from the publishers to use a reprint of this article as one of our Dope Bag bulletins, and it is now available for any N. R. A. member who needs it.

Beginners' Pistols

The beginner needs, first of all, a single-shot action which will force him to lower his arm after each shot. He should have a sighting base of at least 6 inches, or a barrel length of 7, 8 or 10 inches. He needs a clean trigger pull, free from creep, which should be no lighter than two pounds and no heavier than three pounds. He should have a grip that fits his hand well enough for reasonable comfort, which means easy trigger-reach with his hand squarely behind the gun. The hang or balance should be nearly right; that is, it should not be too obviously muzzle-light or yet extremely muzzle-heavy. The sights should be clearly defined and easily aligned, which means fairly coarse sights of the square cut, Patridge type. Colt, S. & W., H. & R. and Stevens single shot, target models, all qualify.

That 25-Foot Pistol Target

The official 25-foot pistol target is too discouraging for the beginner. At the outset he should use the 20-yard target at 15 feet, and graduate to the smaller 50-foot target only after he can keep every shot in the larger bull. The shorter range is also safer. Outdoors he can use the 25-yard Police Target at 10 yards, and then increase the range as his ability to keep in the ten-ring develops. Such a progressive program promotes confidence and is the best insurance against early discouragement.

Have You Thought of This?

Many trained shots have complained that the 25-foot pistol target is unreasonably difficult. As a matter of fact it is reduced by precise formula from the Standard American 20-yard pistol target, and if it is wrong the 20-yard target is wrong. I felt the same way about this target when I began using it, but now I find my scores nearly ten points higher, which is a very considerable improvement as any pistol marksman knows.

After a year of shooting on this target I found the reason for the discrepancy in the relative scores over the two distances. The handicap imposed by the 25-foot target is analogous to that imposed by such short-barrel handguns as the 4½" Colt Woodsman pistol or a 3" revolver. In both cases we must be extremely careful of our alignment, and if we exercise this care we get exactly as good results with the shorter sighting base or with the smaller target as we do under normal conditions. But, on the other hand, we are more heavily penalized for careless imperfect alignment of the two sights in the one case or of the sights and the target in the other case.

On a 4" sighting base, granting a perfect 6 o'clock let-off, a misalignment of the two sights by one-tenth the width of the front sight would in itself throw the bullet out nearly 2 inches at 20 yards, resulting in a "seven" on a perfect pull and hold, otherwise good for a "pinwheel." With the sights perfectly aligned the hold could be swung off, by body sway, more than an inch with less harm to the score.

Such a body sway, or arm-movement, is the only permissible one in pistol shooting.

In other words, the gun, hand and arm, locked together, move as an entity and the perfectly co-aligned sights weave across the target, back and forth, while pressure is being applied to the trigger. Were this total movement nearly three inches the black would still be struck at the widest point of sway. A two-inch sway would keep the nine-ring covered and an inch-wide sway of the arm would score a "ten" no matter at what point the let-off or discharge occurs.

This involuntary and inescapable movement of the arm is a constant factor, the same at all ranges and on all targets. It is then easy to appreciate that the consequences must inevitably be exaggerated as the diameter of the scoring rings is decreased. Concretely put, this means that the same one-inch sway of the arm would insure scoring only an "eight" on the 25-foot target, and a two-inch sway would score a "six" at the opposite ends of this involuntary movement. If the elevation is imperfect the wide shot would be a "five." A three-inch sway which would not miss the 20-yard eight-ring could easily miss the five-ring of the 25-foot target. This I believe explains the trouble some shooters have had at the shorter ranges.

Consider BB Caps

To show what is possible in the way of scores on the 25-foot target, I have a set of five targets with five shots on each, fired by member Howard Kling, of the Westfield Rod & Gun Club. The scores are: 48, 48, 48, 46, 46, representing an average of 47.2 for a string of 25 shots. BB Caps were used in the H. & R. Sportsman revolver.

These BB Caps are fine fodder for indoor pistol shooting by the beginner. As I have often pointed out in these columns, they are cheap, relatively noiseless, and light in penetration and yet very accurate at short range, and they cut a full-size, wadcutter hole in the target. I also like the Peters Filmkote Conical Ball Caps which I have been trying recently.

Be Consistent in Holding

Marksman ship is merely a matter of doing a number of little things right. Making high scores is a matter of being consistent. The same grip and hold must be used from shot to shot. Each different model requires a slightly different hold, determined by each shooter for his own hand. Therefore, the beginner should religiously stick to the grip he finds most comfortable. He cannot do so if he switches guns. When he has mastered a certain model he should be chary about making a change.

It is, of course, possible for an experi-

enced shot to adapt his grip to different models and thus do good work with a number of different guns. The nature of my own work compels me to do this. However, I find my scores improve steadily during those rare periods when I am permitted to stick to one gun. I have a medium-size hand with a short trigger reach (crotch to finger tip) and I find certain guns particularly difficult to master. These guns have large grips like the New Service Colt revolver and the Service pistol.

It took me three days of careful practice with the National Match pistol to raise my scores from 84 to 87. Shooting the revolver for a week brought me back to 80 with the pistol. Such excellent target guns as the Improved Camp Perry, the Officers' Model and the Shooting Master do not feel "at home" in my hand until I have stuck to them for a week or so. It took a couple of weeks' practice and the Pachmayr grip adapter to get above 90 with the Camp Perry Colt. This proved to be excellent practice for the same grip on the Shooting Master, because I noticed an immediate improvement in my scores with the big gun. The moral for the ambitious beginner is: stick to either the automatic or the revolver style of grip and, if practical, to the same grip in either style by a careful choice of arms when building a battery.

Special Grips

Special grips are a real help when they are personalized or specially designed for the peculiar requirements of the individual. Before making such grips out of wood, rubber, or metal, a plastic model or mold should be made by the shooter for a pattern. I favor the preliminary individual molding method employed by the Your Grip Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, described in an earlier issue.

On many handguns the curve of the frame behind the trigger guard is too high to permit resting the gun on the second finger. On such guns, a block, folded tape, or other filler should be used in this space left vacant by hands of insufficient width. The commercial grip adapters designed for this purpose are neat and convenient to attach. On Smith & Wesson revolvers I particularly like the S. & W. Grip Adapter because it fills the space without interfering with the grasp of the fingers and at the same time the side plates make the grip $\frac{1}{8}$ " thicker, to better distribute recoil.

Some Grips From King

D. W. King, the sight man of San Francisco, who does it with mirrors, sent me a pair of King "Handfull" grips for the Colt pistol, which I tried on the National Match

model. These are well made walnut stocks which add to the appearance of the arm. They are designed to fill the hand, being rounded out and full where the standard stocks leave unfilled hollows. There is a neatly formed roll or rounded flare at the bottom. These stocks will, undoubtedly, be much appreciated by long-fingered shooters or by those who have ham-like paws. They are altogether too large for my hand and I obtained the same reaction from pistol shooters with larger hands than mine. I only needed to fire five shots to learn they were not for me.

The D. W. King Sight Company is also the selling agency for Formfit Pistol Grips made by Farrant & Hess, 302 Klinker Building, Los Angeles, California. These are cast from aluminum with or without left-hand, or right-hand, thumb rest. The pair sent to me for the Camp Perry Colt had the right-hand guard or thumb rest on the left stock. The surface is checkered and coated with a rather homely brown enamel baked hard. They are well designed and a big help in holding, representing a great improvement over the standard Colt grip, but they are far from beautiful.

The King literature says these grips "are easily and quickly fitted." Perhaps they are, if they mean aluminum is soft and easily cut. Anyhow, I was late for dinner after finally getting them fitted to the Colt. I had to do a lot of filing, followed by some expert knife wielding and some more filing. After all this, I found I could fit them in place by drilling two new holes for the stock studs. I will say it was worth the bother, as this is the most comfortable grip I have tried on any Colt. Also I might add, Farrant & Hess will be glad to do the fitting if the gun is expressed to them for the purpose. I consider this unnecessary.

Two Hybrid H. & R. Handguns

I just won a big fight. At least it took over two years, and then I had to compromise to win. It seems that gun companies hate to deal with what they call "cranks." Years ago, when, to get what I wanted, I was forced to publicly criticise the earlier Colt .22 Automatic Pistol, someone at the factory wrote me a hot letter about making their guns "for the general shooting public and not for a few cranks." However, they did make the barrel heavier by adopting a different taper and they did adopt a trigger alteration to shorten the reach by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, so I didn't mind losing that argument.

My latest struggle was with another pistol manufacturer, the less conservative Harrington & Richardson outfit. I like short-barrel handguns for certain purposes, and I learned to shoot well with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ "

revolver, but I don't happen to care for the .22 Banker's Special or the New Defender. Two years ago I didn't think much of the trigger mechanism or the reliability in general of the double-action Sportsman. I had proof enough that all these guns were very accurate, but I also knew what I wanted. What I proposed was a Single Action Sportsman with 3" barrel and the smallest, No. 1 grip. I wrote for quotations but the idea was pooh-poohed! Then Major Hatcher proceeded to make S. A. scores as high as 90 or better with 2" revolvers, and the interest at the factory was rekindled. I learned that the double-action had been greatly improved to give a passable pull, so I compromised on the new heavy model double-action Sportsman, but I remained firm on the matter of the 3" barrel and the No. 1 grip. The New Defender has a 2" barrel and the bulkier No. 2 grip, but is otherwise the same as "the gun of my dreams," just received.

I don't see how anyone could fail to like this gun. It is much better looking than the snub-nosed New Defender, and the sighting radius is 4 5/16 inches. Its neater grip is large enough for a secure and comfortable hold. The extreme overall is 9 inches, diagonally measured, the horizontal length being 7 1/2 inches. The sights are low and of square cut, target type. There is a gold face in the broad blade. The trigger pull is quite good and the snappy H. & R. hammer-fall does not jar the gun or disturb the sight alignment perceptibly. The weight, balance and freedom from muzzle-wobble provide complete control, and thus are about all that could be desired. The improved action is apparently all right now. The lock latch works easily and the gun breaks smoothly.

The other hybrid I have just acquired is the fruit of another pet idea. It is a special, heavy-barrel H. & R. U. S. R. A. Model target pistol with loaded (4 oz.) No. 5 flared grip and an 8" barrel. Walter Roper says I may have started something, but he bets I'll go back to the 10" length. Well, I don't know about that. I could always outshoot the 10" heavy barrel with the 7" regular barrel in this model. The longer barrel never felt quite right in balance and feel, while the 8" is just right. Anyhow, it is the first pistol with which I have been able to step right out and score 90 on the 25-foot target at the first attempt.

Who Wants a .32 S. & W. Long Sportsman?

A long time back I suggested that the heavy model S. A. Sportsman target revolver be made for the .32 S. & W. Long cartridge. (If we cannot get a 6-shot cylinder, five holes will do.) This is a target cartridge which can compete with

the .38 Special. About 1927, I designed a 100-grain wadcutter bullet for the .32-20 S. & W. which proved to be very satisfactory. It is now Belding & Mull bullet No. 313100. I also collaborated with the late Walter Davenport on a similar bullet design for the .32 S. & W. Long. During the last two years the Peters .32 caliber wadcutter cartridge has appeared on the market.

For clean-cut scoring on paper targets this Peters .32 S. & W. Long cartridge can compete with the .38 Special mid-range cartridge, and it is a better small game load. The .32 caliber ammunition is cheaper, lighter in recoil, lighter in report and better adapted for gallery use. It is also lighter to carry in the field. The heavy model Single Action Sportsman would be almost ideal for this .32 caliber arm, and the Peters wadcutter cartridge would be almost an ideal all-around load for it.

Since there now are matches in the N. R. A. pistol program for the .32 center fire, we can probably get the gun. Should enough of us want any certain gun, we can always get it by sending our individual requests to the manufacturers. This means more than a few hundred requests or the maker assumes the demand is insufficient to warrant manufacture. He probably will discount the first 500 letters and then start counting, because he can usually expect about 500 of his customers to buy any new model. If we don't ask we don't want it. That's all.

PETERS FILMKOTE

APPARENTLY the Peters Cartridge Company has solved the problem of melted, smeary, run-off bullet lubricant (in summer) and of congealed, sticky, gob-form bullet grease (in winter) which, under extreme conditions, attends the shooting of heavily outside-lubricated .22 rim fire ammunition. The Peters "Filmkote" is so thin as to warrant the description "invisible lubricant." This also would seem to justify the factory claim of smoother functioning and greater uniformity of bore condition, or at least it makes the claim a reasonable one.

I have not fired enough of it to definitely determine these qualities, but I have tried enough Rustless Filmkote and Dewar Match Filmkote to know it is quality ammunition of the target class. In the heavy barrel 52W and 417-1 Stevens it seems to be as dependable as any match stuff I have tried from the prone position. In the only session at machine rest it did as well as any contemporary and better than some of them. With "Dewar Match" at 100 yards we got a ten-shot group which measured 1.37 inches and an average of 1.56 inches, which closely

corresponds with the factory figures for expected accuracy of 1.00 to 1.50 inches at that range.

Both these modern cartridges are non-fouling and non-corrosive, being loaded with smokeless powder, lead bullets and Rustless primers. The Filmkote bullet is a peculiarly clean one, as its surface seems to have no affinity for dust, dirt, sand or other matter which should remain foreign to gun bores. The "Dewar Match" cartridge has a muzzle velocity of 1080 f.s., developing 104 ft. lbs. energy. It is designed for small bore target shooting and for long range accuracy, as required in the 200 yard and 300 yard small bore matches. The 300 yard trajectory is 50"; over 200 yards, 19.8", and over 100 yards, 4.3".

When it comes to ammunition preference each small bore match rifle is pretty much of an individual proposition, but a careful test of at least a box of each brand at fairly long range should indicate any peculiar preference the particular rifle may have, although continued trial may serve to either verify or discredit such apparent choice. The attractive qualities of Filmkote recommend such a trial with both these .22 Long Rifle cartridge, Dewar Match and Rustless. The same holds true for the pistol fans.

Filmkote is also available in the popular small sizes, .22 Short and C. B. Caps. I tried the latter in a new pistol and was surprised to get a 90 x 100 on the S. A. target the first "crack-out-of-the-box."

I have found both Dewar Match and Rustless Filmkote to reliably function the unloading, cocking and loading mechanism of autoloading pistols in .22 Long Rifle caliber. Also it is peculiarly clean ammunition in the revolver, thanks to smokeless powder and the "invisible lubricant."

ANOTHER BOYS' RIFLE BY WINCHESTER

CLOSELY following the Models 59, 60 and 60-A Target, Winchester has just added another boys' rifle to the series, named M67 and M68. The Model 67 is a single shot, bolt action, .22 caliber, rim fire rifle of boy's weight and size. It has a 27-inch round, blued, tapered barrel with open sights and a 27 1/2", one-piece stock of walnut. The stock has length enough to give a 13 1/4" reach to the trigger for the right hand, and a left-hand reach (trigger to forestock end) of 14 1/4 inches.

The comb is 9 1/4 inches long, well rounded, and the pistol grip is well shaped. While necessarily light and short, the little rifle "feels" pretty good in offhand aiming. I don't intend to shoot it with those indifferent barrel sights and with no sling equipment. It is wasted effort to shoot such an arm with anything less than a

peep rear sight and a perpendicular, flat-faced front sight. The M68 is probably the target version with peep and sling equipment. Were it not a Winchester action and barrel I would place it on the machine rest before giving it an honorable mention, but I am assured as to its adequate accuracy by previous experience with various other Winchester rifles of the same general type.

Having no zero for determining the line of sight, I can give the drop figures only from the bore, these being $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The rear sight had a form of the ubiquitous step elevator, so I raised it to get the maximum drop, which was $1 \frac{1}{8}$ x 3 inches. Should this adjustment be required for zeroing, it would indicate at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch too much drop. However, it is likely that less elevation will be found necessary; probably half as much. There is no need for more than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches of heel-drop on any rifle. Usually the drop from the 100-yard sight line is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch greater than the bore drop.

There are some unique features. The end of the cocking knob is scored to avoid light reflection. The bolt handle knob is large and ovoid in shape. The safety is of the general military type in action. The firing-pin is of the safety type, requiring a deliberate pull on the trigger to fire. If the cocking knob should slip from the fingers the firing-pin will not strike the cartridge unless the trigger is held back. Another safety feature is that the gun can not be fired until the bolt is closed and locked. The forestock is of the modified semi-beavertail type. All of the above are good features for a boy's rifle. The gun weighs about 5 pounds. It will handle .22 Short ammunition, as well as .22 Long Rifle cartridges, for which it is chambered. The fired shell is extracted and thrown clear of the gun by drawing back the bolt.

The M67 has a simple, chromium-plated bolt with a recessed face for high speed ammunition. There is plenty support for the cartridge head, which, in fact, is entirely covered, except for the firing-pin hole. Also this hole is smaller than those on some rim fire rifles. The base (rectangular shape) of the bolt handle serves as the locking lug and safety lug. The handle is bent back a la M54 and has a similar pear-shaped knob, although it is, of course, much shorter. The striker has a well-shaped and knurled cocking-head for convenient grasp, being designed for manual cocking as any boy's rifle should be. This cocking knob is the only visible part of the action which is blued.

Around the projecting striker, or cocking rod, there is a slotted collar. A stud on the cocking rod engages this slot, except when the collar is quarter-turned to the left, which blocks the passage of the stud

and makes it impossible to fire the rifle. There is a rounded fin or wing on this safety-collar for facilitating operation. Normally, this wing is in horizontal position on the right side. When it is turned to its vertical position it flags attention at the first attempt to aim, making it obvious to the shooter that the safety is "on." It is a simple and effective safety. It can be turned on only when the striker is in cocked position. It should be easily turned down, or "off," by the right thumb.

It provides for uncocking the gun without danger of discharge. The trigger is held back (with the safety "on") while the bolt handle is raised. Then the trigger is released and the bolt is drawn back. On the sample the bolt had to be held down while the safety was being raised, indicating too much friction between the parts. I take this as pretty good proof that my sample was *not* hand-picked at the factory, contrary to the usual suspicions of some readers.

The trigger is held back to permit withdrawal of the bolt for bore cleaning or examination from the breech end. The trigger pull on the sample was fairly good. It was of the right weight (between 3 and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds) and had a pretty clean let-off, or final break, but all of this was preceded by a bit of slack and a couple of minor creeps, precluding a better rating.

The little rifle is a sound, reliable one and of a design safe for a boy's use. It should be ordered only with peep rear sight and perpendicular flat-faced front sight, preferably, also with sling furniture. Boys should be started *right* in the sport of rifle shooting. It is a scientific sport—a game of precision, and accurate target sights are required. Open barrel sights and globular front sights are incapable of developing any latent ability of rifle or riflemen.

CHECKING AND REMOVING RUST

THE rifleman's ally for killing rust in the bore is boiling water in copious amounts. Some members have intimated satisfactory results in removing rust from badly neglected gun bores by the use of a 5 per cent solution of hydrochloric acid. The powerful solvent, Toluene, found in many paint removers and probably in some penetrating oils, is said to make an excellent rust-removing solvent or cleaner for gun bores when mixed with kerosene in the proportion of 25 parts Toluene and 75 parts kerosene.

Douglas B. Wesson, the revolver manufacturer, recommended Tasgon to me for starting rust-stuck screws, but I have been unsuccessful in obtaining some for trial. Binoxalate of potassium, or tetra oxalate of tin, is said to have an affinity for iron oxide (rust) but not for iron, and therefore it should be an effective rust

remover. The trouble with most of these is the difficulty of finding sources of supply. Many members complain they cannot obtain mineral turpentine or even Pratt's Kerosene, which is (acid-free) Astral Oil. Many wholesale druggists profess ignorance when such substances are requested and even the national pharmaceutical association has as up to this writing failed to help in this matter. Perhaps some well-qualified gunsmith, like "Jim" Howe, could be prevailed upon to establish a central supply source for these special products for shooters.

Commercial solvents and advertised preparations are, of course, readily procured. There is, for example, the commercial solvent Pyrate which N. R. A. member Payne has found satisfactory for cleaning fired .30-'06 cases, although it gives them a dark stain. I have recently received a sample of Rust-I-Cide, which is a chemical rust destroyer, made by Rusticide Products, 1919 East 19th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. It is a thin, dark amber liquid, practically odorless except for a sickly suggestion of hydrochloric acid. It came in a bottle and it must be kept in wood tanks, glass jars, or earthenware crocks. For keeping small steel tools, such as drills, dies and taps in suspension lead-coated baskets are recommended by the makers.

It works fine on old rusted antiques, and it should be applied with an abrasive wiper in the form of steel wool or a metal brush. Heavy rust should be rubbed down with fine sand paper before applying Rust-I-Cide. For spots on very finely polished metal surfaces I have found no safer or better abrasives than Polita Polish. This is made by the Eberhard-Faber Pencil Company in the form of a rubber eraser impregnated with a fine cutting agent like emery flours.

After mechanically removing the bulk of the rust the part is rubbed clean with Rust-I-Cide as outlined above. This stuff sets and hardens, as it is designed for coating and protecting outdoor pipes, structural steel and other rough metal prior to painting. Therefore, on polished parts it must be wiped off before it hardens. For this use a thin solvent like gasoline. I found Solvent X served this purpose well. When dry the surface is again polished with a fine abrasive and then wiped clean with alcohol.

This is all right for antique guns or for spots on brightly finished surfaces. It is decidedly not all right for the blued finish of modern guns, as I learned to my dismay when I tried it on the cylinder of a revolver. Thus employed, it promptly removed the blued finish. So keep it away from blued receivers or new gun barrels. It proved satisfactory on a rusted caliper and on a pair of Coteau Gene's throwing

knives, both articles being finished bright. Likewise, it should prove satisfactory for the gun bore which is also finished bright.

Questions and Answers

EVERY week thousands of letters are received at N. R. A. headquarters and are routed to the eight different Departments. When a letter must be relayed for reply to several departments in turn, it is subject to delays and interoffice traffic is increased. On the other hand, when letters are confined to a separate N. R. A. function they can go directly to the proper department for final reply and, obviously, the office is relieved of unnecessary congestion, likelihood of loss is lessened and prompt service to the member is made possible.

All questions relating to guns, ammunition, shooting, shooting equipment and accessories should be confined to separate letters addressed to the Dope Bag. When it is desired to include Dope Bag questions in general N. R. A. correspondence, such questions intended for this department should be written on separate paper, marked for the Dope Bag and have the member's name and address LEGIBLY PRINTED on same.

MORE ON BROKEN SHELLS

FOR quick and safe removal of broken shells, I offer the old shop-kink as outlined below:

Secure a tap (either U. S. Standard or S. A. E. thread) of a size that will just start into the large end of the remaining part of shell. Turn tap into the soft brass a few turns, being careful not to run tap in too far, thus cutting through walls of shell and damaging a finely polished chamber. It becomes a simple operation to push the broken shell from chamber, by pushing on the starting end of tap with the cleaning rod.—W. H. WOMACK.

EXCELLENT DOPE ON MAUSER-SAFETY TECHNIQUE

J. T. T.'s letter in the April RIFLEMAN regarding the difficulty of rapidly throwing off the Mauser-type safety "as issued" leads me to respectfully suggest that "it is easy when you know how." Those of us who have had to fire the Navy Sharpshooter and Expert Course have had to learn how. These courses include Surprise Fire, where the 20-inch bullseye target is unexpectedly exposed for three seconds at 200 yards. During that three seconds the Service rifle must be raised from a position below the waist, unlocked, aimed and fired in the standing position. As this more nearly simulates hunting conditions than any other military course I know of, the method of unlocking which is most widely used may be of interest to our civilian brethren.

The rifle is grasped in the normal ready position with left hand around forearm and right hand around the small of the stock. The tip of the right thumb is placed under the lower right-hand edge of the safety. Canting the top of the rifle sharply to the left facilitates this hold. When it is desired to fire, the rifle is rotated sharply to the right with the left hand as it is raised to the shoulder. By the time it reaches the shoulder the safety has been pushed all the way to the firing position and the right hand is in position for firing. The forefinger never leaves the trigger guard during the entire operation. In spite of this apparently dangerous position of the forefinger, premature discharges are extremely rare even with untrained men. A few trials will soon develop a speed of unlocking which is comparable with that of the rapid tang safety. I have

yet to use a Service rifle so stiff that this method could not be used.

Incidentally, I recommend Surprise Fire to Club Secretaries for the promotion of interest and profanity. It is very sporty and popular in the Navy. 40 is an average score, 45 a good one, and 49 a record which usually stands for a while on any range.—DUNDAS P. TUCKER, U.S.N.

ON IMPROVING THE THREE-DRAW SCOPE

THERE are any number of the older draw-tube spotting scopes in use that just won't be focused properly at the shorter ranges, especially fifty feet, because they cannot be pulled out far enough. By unscrewing the rear tube (the one that contains the eye-piece) and holding it from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rearward, most of these scopes will be made to focus excellently.

Having determined, by this method, how much more draw is required we can then very easily disassemble each draw and, with a pair of sharp shears or other suitable cutting tool, shear a small portion off the stop-ring that encircles each draw, so that the total amount sheared from all the rings approximates the amount previously determined. I suggest putting each stop-ring on its individual draw backward and using the end of each draw as a guide while cutting the ring. This avoids crushing the ring besides providing a templet to shear by.—ERNEST E. FRENCH.

THAT 25-FOOT TARGET AGAIN

WHAT would you consider to be a good score on that wicked little official 25-ft. pistol target?

Using a "Woodsmen" and a Colt "Ace" I am able to consistently score around 80 for a string of ten shots, five on each target, as I find it impossible to accurately score more than that number on one target. Inasmuch as this is about 15 points under my average on the standard 20-yard target at 20 yards with the same pistols I am beginning to get a little "hot under the collar."

I hate to admit that the little black spot has got me "buffaloed," but I've burnt up enough ammunition to supply an entire Camp Perry match and the very best I've been able to do is a 46 for five shots, and that just once.

So please don't make your good score too high or I'll be tempted to start using a rifle for that target.—H. H.

Answer: I too have noticed that I must use extreme care on the 25 ft. target to average 80 with a series of shots. I usually use BB Caps at this short range, as I shoot in our basement, and the light report makes this ammunition less objectionable to the rest of the household. However, high scores are possible, as I have made as high as 94 with BB Caps on this target, and in my last 50 shots with the Improved Camp Perry Colt, which does not fit my hand very well, I made an average of 88.5 on this target using Federal BB Caps. My low score in this string was 84 and I had two scores of 91 each.

MORE CHUCK-HUNTING EXPERIENCES

I READ with interest the letter in the Dope Bag of the February RIFLEMAN entitled "Experiences in Killing Woodchucks" and signed J. H. B. The writer's closing sentence

is what really prompted me to write this. Quote, "If there is a 15-pound woodchuck running wild in this part of the state I would like to see him." The only clue as to where Mr. J. H. B. lives was in the answer, where "New York territory" was mentioned. If that sportsman will take a run over, up, or down, to Hudson, New York, I'll guarantee to show him several 15-pounders and a couple of 20-pounders to boot!

I have been hunting chucks for five years, being only 20. My experience is not very wide as far as the number I have killed; I wouldn't put my total for the five years over 100, but I have had all sorts of experiences with the varmints. I can say without doubt that out of the 20 or 30 chucks I kill per year, a quarter of them are old "Wol-lagers," weighing from 15 to 20 pounds. The only one I weighed last year tipped the scales at $19\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. A 15-pound woodchuck is not considered extraordinary around these parts and a 20-pounder doesn't cause much of a stir. Of course, if someone happens to get a real big one of 25 or 30 pounds, it's liable then to get into the paper.

Mr. J. H. B. certainly isn't in the country where nature grows big chucks. I learned how to hunt woodchucks from an old hunter whom I befriended. He has hunted for 30 years, spending the greater part of each summer getting chucks. Naturally, he has a fund of experience with the wily cusses. The record chuck he weighed reached 25 pounds and he weighed but a few. Another old hunter I know killed one weighing 32 pounds. Of course, these big fellows were all shot late in the summer, when they were well fatted for the winter.

All the chucks I kill are eaten and never wasted. I am satisfied with one to four chucks for a day's hunt, unless I have an order from some friend who likes woodchuck, in which case I may take five or six. I use any one of several guns, according to the mood I am in when I start out. If I want to play Indian, I use a shotgun or a .22, because these arms require stalking the game for a close shot of 10 to 50 yards. If the chucks seem to be getting wiser and pop in on the least suspicion of danger, I use my little .25 Stevens S. S. with a Lyman 438 Scope, or a .44 Winchester. These guns are not very accurate over 100 yards. When I want to get a particularly wise old codger, who won't let me come any nearer than 200 or 300 yards, I use my Krag sporter with a reduced load and a Lyman No. 36 peep sight.

My object in woodchuck hunting is to furnish sport without wiping out the game, especially in the particular territory over which I trespass. I take care to leave "seed" and never start hunting till about June 1st, when Mother-chuck has had time to bear, bring up, and wean her young. In a well-settled farming district, as this is, one must be careful about stray bullets from high-powered rifles. Stock has been killed on several farms hereabouts, and I get the warmest welcome from my farmer friends when I appear on the grounds with my trusty shotgun or the little .22. If I do use a big gun I try to get a hill in the background.

Yes, sir, Mr. J. H. B., come up sometime, and I'll show you bigger, and wiser chucks than you've ever seen. As a closing thought—don't get the idea that all the chucks around this part of the country weigh 15 pounds or better. Most of them only average 6 to 10

(Continued on page 50)

Meet the Ohio State

C H A M P I O N S

*Findlay Rifle and Pistol Club cleans up at
Columbus with high score of 1426. Has also won Northwestern
Ohio State Championship for three consecutive years*



Members of the FINDLAY RIFLE CLUB, Reading from left to right—Front row: O. M. Friddell, F. J. Traucht, H. L. Foster, R. D. Gilbert, Helen M. Imber, E. G. Livingston, J. L. Copeland, R. E. Hoy. Second row: C. R.

Carlton, H. A. Barnhart, A. R. McCartney, F. J. Reed, F. L. Bair, Clarence Orwick, A. Layman, L. O. Baldwin. Third row: Fred Minion, Ralph Blodgett, R. Bichler, L. E. Crawford, R. M. Simpson, B. McElhaney.

Officers of the Club are: President, R. D. Gilbert; Vice-President, F. L. Bair; Sec.-Treas., R. M. Simpson; Range Officers, E. G. Livingston, L. O. Baldwin.

AND ALL MEMBERS ARE 100% FOR REMINGTON AMMUNITION!

THE EMBLEM of the Findlay Rifle and Pistol Club might well be a bull's-eye. For three years in succession this club has brought home the bacon from the Northwestern Ohio State Championship shoot. This year the members added to their laurels by winning the championship of the whole State of Ohio with the enviable team score of 1426!

This club of crack shots has good reason to be thoroughly sold on the quality and unfailing accuracy of Remington

ammunition. When the club was organized five years ago, various brands of ammunition were used. And, as J. J. Foster puts it, "The user of each particular brand felt that his was the best. For the last three years," he adds, "the Findlay Rifle Club has used Kleanbore and Palma Match exclusively. All of the members feel sure that Remington ammunition has played a very important part in the success of the club." Certainly it's more than coincidence that this club started going places when

all the members voted 100% for Remington. Certainly it's more than coincidence that most small-bore records throughout the country are made with Kleanbore and Palma Match! Remington Arms Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

Remington

DUPONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

MORE CHUCK-HUNTING EXPERIENCES

(Continued from page 48)

pounds, as the young ones are the first to go, I suppose, because of their lack of caution and experience. Around these parts, it's a case of survival of the fittest and the big babies are veterans of many a hard summer's campaign.—K. H. MYNTER.

A GOOD ECONOMICAL HORNET LOAD

I HAVE a Winchester M54 Hornet with 1.5A scope, and I have been working up a load using Ideal G.C. bullet No. 225415. For bullet metal I use old storage batteries mixed with about half lead that is used in underground electric cables. It makes a pretty hard bullet, and with the gas check it weighs about 49.0 grains. I seat it to the top of the second band with the top groove outside the shell; but I leave the top groove filled with lubricant which is half beeswax and half mutton tallow.

I read in THE RIFLEMAN about using 9.0 grs. wt. of No. 1204 with this bullet. So, for awhile, I used that load with good results. Then I decided it would stand more speed. So I gradually increased it until I reached 10.5 grains of 1204 powder with accuracy almost as good as that with the 45-grain jacketed bullet and the same charge, both shooting into the same zero at 100 yards.

The pressure seems to be the same, judging from the primer, which was Remington nonmercuric and it doesn't seem to hurt the cases a bit.

However, I am not loading quite that heavy. I am now using 10.3 grs. wt. of No. 1204, which seems to do just about the same. I have no trouble with lead in the barrel, and the result seems to be about the same on game as the 45-grain soft-point metal-jacket bullet. It seems to hold a constant zero and it bucks the wind much better than the 45-grain G.S.P. bullet. The bullet seems to break up well on striking the ground. All in all I am very much pleased with the performance of this bullet. I can nearly always get better than 2" groups at 100 yards. I usually get about 1½" groups, and sometimes better.

I never heard of anyone else using such a load. From all I can see, it is O.K. and sure is a good one.

What speed and pressure do you think I am getting? By the bullet being softer and lubricated I don't think it has nearly the barrel resistance of the jacketed bullet.—R.J.K.

Answer: Thank you very much for your dope on the satisfactory load with I. M. R. Powder No. 1204 in the .22 Hornet behind the Ideal gas check bullet No. 225415. In 49-grain weight, as you are using it, it would have better wind bucking qualities than the lighter 45-grain bullet. This weight indicates about 1 to 10 temper, and, since you are using battery lead, you are including about a 5% antimony content, which makes the high speed possible. I figure your charge of 10.5 grains weight No. 1204 powder would give the 45-grain jacketed bullet a muzzle velocity of nearly 2300 f.s. and your 10.3 grain load of this powder would give it 2250 f.s., while it would give your lead-alloy gas check bullet 2300 f.s. The pressures developed are probably between 30,000 and 35,000 pounds, and I do not believe they are much over 30,000 pounds. This, of course, gives your load the further virtue of combined maximum effec-

tiveness, economy, and long accuracy life of bore. Because of these features, I shall be glad to mention it in some future issue of the Dope Bag.

SOME KRAG CHUCK LOADS

AS THE spring season approaches and riflemen all over the country will soon be taking shots at chucks and crows, etc., it has occurred to me that several loads for the Krag will be welcome by those who reload their own.

I haven't seen any of these loads mentioned in back numbers of the magazine nor are they listed in any of the powder pamphlets, therefore they should be of some interest to Krag users.

The first one is a light load, suitable to about 150 yards and limited to about 100 yards when there is a strong wind. It is the 80-grain Open Point .32-20 bullet with 18.9-grain No. 80 duPont powder. I imagine this load develops about 2,100 f.s. in my Krag with 25½" barrel. It shoots very accurately at 100 yards. The other two loads use the 110-grain Open Point .30-30 Win. Super-Speed bullet with 43-grain No. 17½ duPont I. M. R. powder or a load of 45-grain Pyro D. G. powder.

I set my B. & M. Visible Powder Measure at 20, 27½ and 30, respectively, for these three loads. I mention them all here because in my Krag rifle with 25½" barrel they all shoot to the same point of impact with the same sight setting at 100 yards, making sight changes unnecessary while out hunting. After sighting in the 110-grain loads I shot my first chuck with one of them at 135 long paces, the bullet hitting him center and anchoring him on his doorstep, where the merest wiggle would have put him down the hole!

I have killed chucks with the light .32-20 load as far away as 160-170 yards with a light breeze blowing crossways of the line of fire and have never lost a chuck hit with this load, which is a great deal more than I can say of the famous and somewhat overrated .22 Hornet!—W. T. SWIFT.

12- AND 20-GAUGE LOADS COMPARED

I HAVE been having a good bit of argument with some friends concerning the shooting ability of 20- and 12-gauge shotguns. They claim that a 20 will shoot one or more "grains" as far as the farthest 12-gauge "grain" goes. They believe that a 20 does not have as great a percentage in killing power as a 12.

I claim that a 20 will not shoot quite as far as a 12.

I wish you would send me some statistics on the shooting ability of 12- and 20-gauge shotguns.—W.R.T.

Answer: I believe you can settle your argument about the 12-gauge versus the 20-gauge by considering the heaviest load of the two gauges as to powder loads, shot charge, etc. For example, the heaviest powder load in the 20-gauge is the equivalent of 2½ drams Bulk Smokeless behind 1 ounce of shot containing 345 No. 7½ pellets. In the same standard length of case, or 2¾ inches, this is the lightest load in the 12-gauge behind 1½ ounces of the same size containing 388 pellets. Also 1 ounce of No. 6 shot containing 223 pellets is the heaviest load in the 20-gauge, while in the same length of shell in the 12-gauge 3½ drams is used behind this load, both having the same muzzle velocity of 1424 f.s. This merely indicates that more

powder of a different kind is required in the 12-gauge, but a better pattern will result on account of the superior shape of the shot column in the same loads used in the larger bore. However, for a fair comparison, the maximum 12-gauge load of powder, or the equivalent of 3½ drams Bulk Smokeless is used behind 1½ ounces of No. 6 shot, containing 307 pellets at practically the same muzzle velocity, or merely 10 f.s. lower for 84 pellets more, which will further increase the density of pattern, and, therefore, the total striking energy.

You will note from this that the 12-gauge can equal any 20-gauge velocity at lower pressure and with a better shape of shot column for patterning. Thus, the striking energy of individual pellets is kept the same, but the better patterns on one hand or the greater shot charge in the 12-gauge on the other hand greatly increases the total striking energy, because more pellets hit the target.

TWO LOADS FOR 7 M/M

I AM going to reload my 7 m/m Remington Model 30-S rifle cartridges, using the Western Tool & Copper Works 105-grain bullet. Will you kindly recommend to me an accurate reduced load, using No. 80, and a high speed load, using No. 17½ or a similar powder.—W.A.S.

Answer: The maximum load you should use in your 7 m/m Remington Model 30-S rifle with the W. T. & C. W. 105-grain bullet is 47.0 grains weight IMR Powder No. 17½, which will give you approximately 3000 f.s. This load should be used in cases in new condition, and each charge should be carefully weighed on a scale sensitive to 1/10-grain uniformity. The best charge of No. 80 powder behind this bullet is 18.0 grains weight, which would give approximately 1600 f.s.

WANTS HEAVY-BULLET LOADS FOR .30-'06

I WILL certainly appreciate it if you can answer the following questions for me: What is the maximum powder charge for the .30-'06 when using the 225-grain Western Tool & Copper Co. bullet? I want a reduced load for the .30-'06 that will give a minimum of wear on the barrel and pocketbook that is also a good target-practice load. I would also like to have it group and hold up about the same as the Western 220-grain boat-tail with same sight setting. I use a hunting telescope sight and don't want to change the sight setting for the reduced load. I was planning on using a lead gas-check bullet and would like to know what you think of the 169-grain Ideal bullet No. 311413 with 16 grains Dupont No. 80. How about the Ideal 194-grain bullet No. 308334 and 23 grains Hercules Lightning? Can No. 80 be used instead of Hercules Lightning? Which of the above two loads would be best for my purpose and can you give me muzzle velocity of each? What powder and how many grains are used in the .30-'06 Western Cartridge Co. load using the 20-grain boat-tail bullet? I want to duplicate this in a hand load. Is the International 300-meter load (37.6 Hercules Hi-Vel at 2250 f.s. with 172-grain B.-T. bullet) a good one for target practice and does it give much wear on the barrel? Is 20-grain Dupont No. 80 with same bullet as good for practice and as easy on the barrel?—H.L.C.

Answer: The Western 220-grain soft point Lubaloy boat-tail bullet is loaded to 2330

f.s. muzzle velocity, and you could approximate this with a charge of 48.0 grains weight No. 17½ powder in the .30-'06 case which would give 2350 f.s. These charges, of course, would have to be used in cases in new condition, and carefully hand weighed to 1/10-grain uniformity and accuracy. With the 225-grain Western Tool & Copper Works bullet you would have to cut the charges at least 1.0 grain weight, and you would get approximately the same velocity, charge for charge, with the two boat-tail bullets, and about 60 f.s. less for each grain reduced. You can also use 17½ powder behind the gas-check bullets, starting with 34.0 grains weight 17½ and working up to 40.0 grains weight, until you get the best accuracy. At mid-range velocities the best accuracy is obtained with Hercules Lightning, and in the .30-'06 you would get the best results with the heavy gas-check bullet and 23.0 grains weight Hercules Lightning and the same behind the Squibb gas-check, weighing 169 grains. I would suggest that you use charges between 21.0 and 23.0 grains weight. The maximum load of No. 80 powder behind the heavy gas-check bullets would be 23.0 grains weight, and you could use down to 12.0 grains weight. The matter of getting a certain zero would depend on the individual rifle, and you would have to experiment with different loads to determine which is the most accurate, and which gives the most favorable zero. There would be very little difference in barrel wear with any of the mid-range loads. The International Match load with Hi-Vel powder is very easy on the bore. If you plan on doing any long-range shooting, as on the military ranges up to 600 yards, the heavy gas-check bullet would be most reliable, and they would also probably agree with your 220-grain zero better than lighter bullets. If you cast these bullets very hard and use up to 7% antimony, you could drive them at the same velocity as your jacketed bullets, or around 2300 f.s. using 17½ powder. This would require 41.5 grains weight with either bullet.

PRIMER TROUBLE.

I HAVE been having some trouble with the primers purchased thru the D.C.M. I have been using them in my rifle and .45 Colt and have had about 20 misfires in the rifle, and about 50 in the revolver, out of 500. I have new mainsprings and firing pins in both guns. Sometimes the cartridges will fire after snapping three or four times, generally they don't fire at all. Is it safe to use the F.A. rifle primers in the .45 S.A.? Is the load of 16.5 grains of No. 80 and 260-grain bullet used in the Auto safe to use in the .45 if I use a 255-grain bullet? Is there any way to determine the energy of a bullet at 100 and 200 yards without the use of apparatus?—E.J.R.

Answer: The .30 caliber primers sold by the D.C.M. to N.R.A. members are the Frankford Arsenal No. 70 primers, identical with the old Winchester 35 N.F. primers. These primers are non-mercuric, but contain 53 per cent postassium chlorate and, therefore, deposit a corrosive salt in the bore. This is the only reason they have been replaced in commercial makes by modern non-corrosive primers which do not require gun cleaning. In ignition characteristics they are superior to the modern primers and I am surprised at your trouble in firing them in the rifle. They should never be used in handgun loads because of the weaker ignition

in such arms, requiring primers of thinner metal and softer anneal.

Because of your difficulty in the rifle with these primers I can only assume that your method of using them is wrong in some respects. Perhaps your primer pockets are dirty, and perhaps the flash holes are clogged or, on the other hand, you may not be seating them deep enough or to the bottom of the pocket and again you may be seating them so deeply, or with so much pressure as to crack the priming mixture, which would result in ignition failure. Outside of all this there is a possibility that the firing pin is not properly shaped, or that it does not protrude sufficiently from the face of the bolt. I would say that this should be at least .07" and up to .075".

You mention a load of 16.5 grains weight No. 80 Powder in the "Auto" with a 260-grain .45 caliber bullet. This load is too heavy for any revolver, and more than 100 per cent too heavy for any pistol. In the .45 Auto the maximum load is 8.0 grains weight No. 80 behind the 230-grain bullet. In the .45 Colt the maximum charge behind the 260-grain bullet is 16.3 grains weight No. 80, and this load is pretty hard on the gun, and should be cut to 15.0 grains weight behind this bullet, as the maximum load regularly used is only 12.5 grains weight to 14.0 grains weight behind all bullets in the revolver.

You can determine the 100-yard and muzzle ballistics of standard ammunition in the Peters and Western ballistic tables, and with this information you can calculate it for other distances using the charts obtainable from Mr. Harry F. Geist, Sportsman's Scientific Service, 809 Jackson Street, Aurora, Illinois.

A .30-40-CALIBER M 54 WINCHESTER

I HAVE a Winchester Model 54 rifle, chambered for .30-30 Winchester. I have had but little success in reloading for this rifle, principally because the cases will not stand up. I would, therefore, like to have this rifle rechambered for the .30-40 Krag and the magazine altered to hold four .30-40 cartridges. I have been advised by R.F. Sedgley, Inc., that the change can easily be made and at not too great a cost. However, before I proceed further, I would like to know just what I can expect from a Model 54, .30-40 caliber with 12-inch twist. The throat will be short for the 110- and 150-grain .30-caliber bullets. If this rifle is given a very close chambering, could I not use any of the full-charge loads for the .30-'06 caliber except when the capacity of the Krag case limits the charge? I am certain the action is suitable for full charge .30-'06 loads, but would the Krag cases stand up under .30-'06 pressures? I would, of course, use only good Krag cases for .30-'06 full-charge loads. The fact that this barrel has a 12-inch twist presents another problem. Would not the slower twist make higher velocities obtainable without increasing breech pressure? I realize that the shorter bullets are better adapted to the slow twist but I believe a 12-inch twist would not cause bullets to tip at ranges under 500 yards.

I have a Springfield Sporter with which I have had no end of pleasure with hard loads made on my Pacific tool. I would, however, get a real kick out of a half-breed

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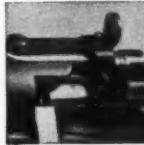
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.30-40 which would have .30-'06 velocities and low trajectory.—J.M.S.

Answer: Your .30-30 Winchester Model 54 rifle would make a most excellent .30-40 caliber rifle when altered to Krag caliber and throated for the pointed bullets. You will be limited by the case capacity, which is more nearly like the 7 mm. than the .30-'06. The Krag case will stand a bit higher volume and weight of charge than the 7 mm. for the same ballistics, because of the greater area at shoulder and neck. For example, a charge of 50 grains 17½ powder in the Krag and a charge of 47.5 grains weight of the same powder in the 7 mm. both behind 110-grain bullets and both with 30-inch barrels would develop 3200 f.s. at the muzzle, showing a differential of 2½ grains of modern military smokeless with the cases full in either caliber. You could use up to 48 grains 17½ or Hercules 300 behind the 150-grain bullets. These are the best powders in the Krag. Higher loads will probably give erratic pressures and velocities. The 12-inch twist will serve to cut down pressures, but the smaller throat and close chamber will do just the opposite and more than counteract this.

A USEFUL TYPE OF CHUCK LOAD

I HAVE seen so much comment on the proper load to use on woodchucks and they all seem to be pet loads of the various suggestors that I might as well chip in my suggestion to those that want to reload their own ammunition.

My shooting partner and I have used this bullet on chucks for two years and have not as yet found anything equal to it for general all-around damage.

CLOSE-OUT OF "LEFT-OVERS" AT UNUSUAL SAVINGS

In the March issue of the Rifleman we announced that the N. R. A. Service Company was being discontinued and that our future sales activities would be limited to a few special items such as the new Hartmann gun trunk, binders, fraternal emblems and similar goods sold exclusively by the Association.

But we still have a few Service Company "left-overs" which must be sold before we can close our books. The quantities are very limited, but while they last we offer these left-overs at unusual savings. Check the list below with your needs and send your order now. Your money promptly refunded on any items we are unable to furnish.

*All Prices Quoted Below are f.o.b. Washington
(Include small additional amount for postage if you desire shipment by parcel post)
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AMMUNITION

A limited supply of mixed brands. Specify your choice of brand and state whether we may substitute if unable to furnish the brand preferred.

Caliber .22 L. R. "Match" grade, per M	\$5.50	Caliber .22 Shorts, new primers, per 1,000	\$2.75
Caliber .22 L. R. "regular," non-corrosive primers, per 1,000	5.00	Caliber .22 Hornet, non-corrosive primers, per box of 50	1.25
Caliber .22 L. R. "Lesmoke," old type primers, per 1,000	4.50	Caliber .38 Special, Full Load, per box of 50	1.00
Caliber .45 S. A. Colt Revolver (Smokeless powder, old type primers), per box of 50, \$1.60; per case of 2,000, \$60.00			

SIGHTS

Western Receiver Sight for Krag, each	\$4.00	Parker-Hale 51-L six-hole eyepiece for 48-J, each	\$1.75
Parker-Hale 9-A with six-hole Parker eyepiece for Winchester 52 (only one)	10.00	Watson No. 2 Front Sight with Disc.	3.00

ACCESSORIES

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Front Sight Covers (also Muzzle Covers) for Krag, each	.10	B. & M. Bullet Moulds (assorted calibers specifications upon request), each	3.50
5-Piece Cleaning Rods for Krag (with screw driver and marble cleaner)	1.00	B. & M. Gas Check Cups, .25 caliber, per 1,000	1.50
Scoring Gauges cal. .30, .38, .45, each	.25	Croft Shooting Coat, size 34 (only one)	3.50
		Nelson Springfield Sight Micrometer	2.00

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

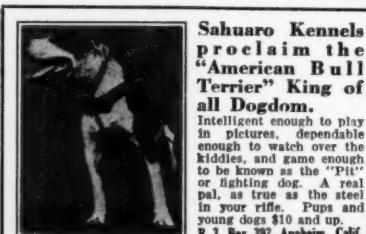
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Grade No. 2 Colt Auto 38 Pocket Model \$15.00
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185.000 Ammunition Cartridges Send stamp for list.
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Sahuaros Kennels proclaim the "American Bull Terrier" King of all Dogdom.

Intelligent enough to play in pictures, dependable enough to watch over the kiddies, and game enough to be known as the "P.I." or fighting dog. A real pal, as true as the steel in your rifle. Pups and young dogs \$10 and up. R 3, Box 392, Anaheim, Calif.

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My No. 10 Catalog showing cuts of more than 400 accessories of interest to riflemen has been completed and is ready for mailing.

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A magnified target, no more blurred "fuzzy" sights. Pick your spot on that chuck, coyote, prairie dog. You'll gather them in at longer ranges than you imagined possible.

Light, compact, easily mounted. Complete with mount. \$19.00

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Universal Aperture Shooting Spectacles

Orthoptic Principle — No Lens Required
Lay aside makeshifts — Save eyesight - Clear up blurred sights
Pronounced BEST by leading experts

Write for literature. Address Henry P. Jones, M.E., Bennington, Vt.

The bullet is the 85-grain soft nose .30 Mauser caliber bullet made by Remington and loaded with 25 grains of No. 80 powder in the .30-'06 caliber. When we bring the front sights on a chuck at any range from point blank to 150 yards we feel sure that there is no getting in the hole for Mr. Chuck.

I have seen chucks that have been hit with this bullet, at 100 yards, go into the air six

ANNOUNCEMENT

Parker-Hale

catalogs have been so much in demand that the supply has become completely exhausted.

A NEW EDITION, bigger and better than the former 300-page list, is in course of preparation.

THE NEW PRICE WILL BE 50 CENTS

All those who have sent remittances prior to this announcement, either direct or to our distributors, may apply for a return of their money; or if they care to remit sufficient extra to total 50 cents they will receive one of the latest editions, promised for delivery in August.

Those who have not applied for copies should get on the mailing list NOW.

WRITE TO

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Birmingham 4 England

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Haversacks, 75¢ | Cart. belt 60¢
Machete-holos, \$1.50 | Flint pistol 46.95¢
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Springfield cal. 30-'06 rifle, 24" barrel now \$16.50
1933 catalog, 364 pages of pistols, armor, guns, daggers, etc., mailed for 50 cents. New special circular for 3¢ stamp.

Established 1885.

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feet and be dead before they hit the ground. There is practically no recoil and the noise of the shot will not carry very far.—K.L.R.

Answer: Thank you for the dope on the woodchuck load which you have been giving a practical test in your .30-'06 caliber rifle. Since I do not remember having seen this particular load with the 85-grain pistol bullet mentioned, I shall be glad to publish it for the benefit of our readers.

.22 HORNET AND .250 SAVAGE

SOMETIMES soon I hope to purchase a rifle for small game and vermin shooting. I find it difficult to come to a decision as to caliber.

The .250-3000 has the advantage of power enough for deer with the heavier bullet and power at longer ranges for woodchuck.

The .22 Hornet has the advantage of low priced ammunition and accuracy beyond my abilities to date.

A friend who shoots a .250-3000 tells me that the difference in noise between the .250-3000 and the .22 Hornet is negligible. This doesn't sound right to me and as I want to use the rifle in more or less settled places I would like to clear up this point.—W.E.H.

Answer: The .22 Hornet gives a lighter report than the .250 Savage but there is not enough difference to base your choice on this score. The Hornet is good for 150 yards on small game. The .250 Savage is good for 250 yards and in any weather. The Hornet is accurate at 200 yards for target, crows, etc., but not on windy days. The .250 Savage is also a big game gun for all American species, especially deer and black bear. I would prefer the .250 Savage with reloading tools, but the Hornet remains the better gun for settled places on small game up to 175 yards. Beyond that distance the .250 Savage is better on all game.



THE ARMS CHEST

The Arms Chest is an open market trading post where manufacturers, distributors, purveyors of professional services, and our own readers may cry their wares to fellow sportsmen at a modest cost. Returns are uniformly excellent—scores of advertisers have reported truly phenomenal results.

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vertisements are grouped under The Trading Post, the rate for which is 9¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge \$1.50. Groups of letters and figures are computed as one word. No box number or blind ads accepted. All advertisements must be accompanied by cash or they will be disregarded. Final closing date is the 10th of the preceding month. Please print all advertisements plainly—we cannot be responsible for errors due to illegible writing.

NEW S&W 38 Military square butt \$21.50. Fine used 38/40 Bisley 7½" pearl stocks \$29.50. New Colt N.S. 45, 3" bbl. \$21.50. W. Kimball, 38 South St., Boston. 6-34

S&W .22 "PERFECTED" 10" single shot, new condition inside and out, Heiser holster \$25.00. S&W .22-32, perfect inside, fine out, good holster \$18.00. Luger .30, 3¾", grip safety model, like new inside, fine out \$20.00. Inspection. H. R. Wollard, Burke, Idaho. 6-34

SELL—1903 Service Rifle \$20.00. D.C.M. Sporter stock with barrel band, aluminum butt plate. Fits above, \$5.00. 600 Rounds Krag and Service ammunition, 2½ cents. Folding Eastman Autographic with leather case, 2½x4¼", B.R.L. rapid rectilinear lens. Excellent \$10.00. WANT—Excellent M1 .22, Alex Strandwold, Valier, Montana. 6-34

SAVAGE 99R.S. calibre 300, like new, fired 50 rounds, fitted Jostam pad \$38.00 prepaid. J. R. Elliott, Cheyenne, Wyoming. 6-34

EXCELLENT 44 S&W Special, triple lock \$35.00; eight power Foch. Field Glasses with case, fine \$10.00; New Winchester, 10 gauge, 1901, 32 full \$35.00. D. B. Conley, Swamptown, Ky. 6-34

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON, 22 U.S.R.A. Single Shot, factory condition \$20.00. Paul Elliott, Route 2, Ashtabula, Ohio. 6-34

LATE MODEL 52 Winchester, 48-J and 17-A sights, A-1 condition \$40. Model 62 Winchester like new \$17.50. H.R. 32 Hammerless Revolver, like new \$6. L. C. Smith 12-ga. Hammerless double, fair condition, leather case \$18. Conrad Buchmeier, Kellogg, Iowa. 6-34

SPRINGFIELD 30-06, star gauge barrel \$20.00. Col. .44 Frontier \$10.00. Mauser Automatic 32 cal. Winchester set trigger \$15.00. 22 Short #3 bbl. \$10.00. Mauser 25 cal. \$15.00. George C. Fols, 271 Rose Street, Newark, N. J. 6-34

COLT ACE, practically new \$27.00. E. Von Wening, 167 Bell Road, Scarsdale, New York. 6-34

COLT .38-40 S.A. 5-in. bbl. with holster. Good condition \$17.00. Gov't. 30-06 ammunition in bandoliers re-packed 1930. \$15.00 case of 1200. Dr. Ben Choate, Birchwood, Louisville, Ky. 6-34

REMINGTON 24 Auto., 22 short, Lyman Peep Maxim Silencer, fine \$19.00; Colt 45 D.A. 7½" barrel, pitted \$7.00; Zeiss Baby Icomat Camera, excellent \$14.00; Piccolo Tripod, new \$5.00; Morrison Sports Glass, good \$5.50; Hensoldt Tami Microscope, 225X, fine \$17.00. Howard 21-J. R.R. Watch, Keystone case \$24.50. Harold Smith, 2229 108th Ave., Oakland, Calif. 6-34

44 S&W IDEAL MOULDS #2429421 \$3.00. #2429348 \$3.00. Ideal Tool #3 \$4.00. Charles Grano, Camp S-54, Townsend, Maryland. 6-34

SAVAGE 23A, good, 42 rear, King reflector front \$15.00. TRADE 30 cal. Luger 3¾" in. barrel, perfect condition. 75 Kleancore cartridges for Colt Ace, good condition. Milton Pittman, Columbus, Nebr. 6-34

DOUBLE 7m/m hammerless rifle, ejectors, single trigger, 23½" ANTINITE barrels, finest Circassian stock, like new \$300.00. Dr. Geo. R. Hays, Richmond, Indiana. 6-34

NEW SERVICE 45, 5½, new \$20. Same, excellent used \$15.00. Winchester Model 90, .22 l.r. Gold & tang, new \$15.00. Ihrig, 3614 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Penna. 6-34

AMERICAN RIFLEMAN 1927-1931 inclusive; August 1932 to date, no single copies. Best offer, part or whole. Ernest Fumasoli, 5935 Magnolia Ave., Chicago, Ill. 6-34

TWO 38 COLT ARMY Specials, 6", fine, holsters, \$18 each. Money order only. Charles Nelson, Cochituate, Mass. 6-34

KRAG SPORTER new stock, receiver sights, cartridges, belt, rod, supplemental chamber \$20. Elert Dreyer, 731 East 147th Street, New York City. 6-34

ANNOUNCEMENT

In order to avoid confusion or misunderstandings regarding the condition of guns advertised in The Arms Chest, we request that beginning in July, and in all future issues, the following standard phrases be used.

The following terms of description may be applied to the whole gun, with exceptions or without exceptions, or to individual parts of the gun, such as the barrel, the bore of the barrel, the action, the stock, the outside finish of wood or metal parts, the sights, sling equipment, buttplate and appendages:

Perfect means factory condition. **Excellent** means new condition, implying negligible amount of use. **Very Good** means practically new condition, implying very little use, resulting in no appreciable bore wear and very few and only minor surface scratches or wear. **Good** means moderate use with some finish worn off, and only moderate bore wear with no pits and nothing worse than a little roughness in the bore. **Fair** means reasonably hard service, reasonable wear inside, and nothing worse than a few very minor pits in the bore, implying the gun is practical and sufficiently accurate for hunting purposes. **Poor** means marred appearance and pitted or badly worn bore.

REMINGTON 30S. .25, perfect, Q.D. sling \$50.00. S&W Regulation Police 32, 4½", perfect \$20.00. Murray A. Raven, R.R. #4, Gouverneur, N. Y. 6-34

FAIRBANKS 3054 Powder Scales 1934 model, new \$15.25, used new condition \$13.75. Remington 12 ga. Autoloading two barrels, case \$30.00. WANT—30-06 B&M tool, cartridges, bullets, Pyro. Chester Gajewski, Pulaski, Wisc. 6-34

HOW'S THIS FOR REAL RESULTS!

"I received 280 letters and 70 telegrams in response to my ad in the March 'Arms Chest'. And six of the nine items advertised were sold to shooters who called personally at my home."—A. M. B., Mich.

If you want to sell, buy, or exchange something, send us your ad immediately for the July issue. Final closing date is June 10th—see full details above.

FOR SALE

COLT O.M.T. 38 Sp. 6", perfect \$25.00; Luger .30, 3¾" very good, no magazine \$10.00; Win. Mod. 11 Auto. 12-28" modified, good usable condition \$15.00; Springfield 45-70 rod bayonet Mod. 1884, fine \$7.50; Win. S.S. 32-40, action and stock good \$5.00; Spencer .56 repeating relic \$3.00; Re-loading Tools: Ideal #3 38 Sp. \$4.00; Ideal #4 38 S&W \$2.50; Moulds: Ideal #258425 complete \$2.50; Ideal blocks #2360344 \$1.50. Tools and moulds in good condition. John H. McKean, 1800 St. Marys Ave., Parkersburg, W. Va. 6-34

PREWAR .30 cal. Luger 3¾ in. bbl., very good condition inside and out \$15.00; 32 Special Winchester 26 in. Octagon barrel for 1894 model, new condition \$8.00. WANT—Cylinder bored barrel for 11A Remington Auto. Guy Tatton, Bruce, Wisc. 6-34

LYMAN 5A Telescopc, 3/4 minute click rear mount, used slightly, like new. \$30.00 C.O.D. for inspection. Soren Hansen, 1414 Ann St., Racine, Wisconsin. 6-34

CAMP PERRY 10" perfect. Fired about 1000 rounds \$25. Roger Scott, 3100 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. 6-34

WESTERN LONG RANGE double barrel 410 ga., single trigger, 3 in. chamber, oil finish, perfect \$18.50. Crescent double barrel 12 ga., 30 in. barrels, good condition \$14.50; new fly rod \$4.50. August Segar, Jeffersonville, N. Y. 6-34

HEAVY BARREL 52 \$52.50; New Camp Perry \$35.00; Sportsman \$17.50. Above in factory grease. 32-20 revolver, used \$15.00. Clark, Mildred, Mont. 6-34

BELDING & MULL 429240 mould \$3.00; straight-line tool 30-06 and 44 S&W special dies \$5.00; 30-06 seating die \$2.00; 44 S&W \$1.50; Ideal 44 S&W Spl. Lubricator \$6.00; Ideal powder measure \$5.00; 365 B&M #311170 bullets \$2.00; 113 #242940 \$.75; Kapo vest \$3.00; entire lot \$18.00. Guaranteed perfect. A. H. Sikes, Russell, Iowa. 6-34

WINCHESTER 54, 30-30 carbine, new condition \$25.00; 10 bore H&R Anson Deelye; hammerless, ejectors 30", good \$55.00. Art Anderson, Lawrence, Kansas. 6-34

BROWNING AUTO 12-30 full, fair \$12. Stevens pistol 22 l.r., good \$7.00. Stevens 414 22 l.r., fair \$5.00. C. H. Kline, Woolrich, Pa. 6-34

BINOCULARS 10x32 DuMaurier, brand new, case, straps. Sent postpaid \$20. Chester Archer, 212 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6-34

JUNE, 1934

Fraternal Specials

Equip your auto with one of these Official N. R. A. Radiator Emblems. Fellow shooters everywhere will instantly recognize it. The silver figure (Daniel Boone) is superimposed on jet-black enamel with inscriptions in black letters on white enamel background. Oval shaped. Two types, one with wire attachment through radiator cone; the other with brackets for fastening to lamp crossbar. Specify which type you prefer. Over-all length 4".



N. R. A. Radiator Emblem
Only \$1.00, Postpaid

A Worth-While Prize for Any Shoot

This sterling silver spoon makes an ideal merchandise prize for any shoot. It is something that any man will be proud to take home to his wife. Tell your club secretary about them and urge him to program a weekly "Spoon Shoot" this Summer.

And if you are looking for a birthday or anniversary present for "the Mrs." you can't go wrong by saying it with these sterling lifetime spoons. Packed in individual boxes with sparkling spoon in satin cover. N. R. A. seal stamped on handle. A real saving at our special price of \$1.00 each— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen for \$5.00.

A Pin You Can't Lose

Life membership pins with safety catch in 10-K solid gold. Purchased long before the price of gold went skyrocketing. Very special, at the same old price—\$2.50 each, postpaid.



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Miniature Badges "Expert Rifleman" and "Pistol Expert," also "Sharpshooter," each.....	\$.35
DeLuxe Fabricoid Rifleman Binders, stamped with "Daniel Boone" figure and "NRA," each	1.95
Ammunition Blocks (holds 50 .22 l. r.) with N. R. A. monogram on box, each.....	.50
Genuine Leather Billfolds with N. R. A. seal etched on inside fold, each.....	2.00
Genuine Leather Keycase to match billfold, each 1.00	

Sew It On Your Shooting Coat

Get one of these red, white and blue cloth brassards. Sew it on the sleeve of your hunting or shooting coat. It not only looks good, but the emblem identifies you as a good, patriotic sportsman. Helps advertise your Association, too. Hand-stitched with white and red thread on solid blue felt. For both "life" and "annual" members. Specify which. And they cost only 50 cents each postpaid. Buy one for your hunting jacket, too.



One-third Actual Size



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Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

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Winner

Two Thoroughbred Spotting Scopes

One of the thoroughbreds is an old-timer. We refer, of course, to the N. R. A. Model B. & L. Prismatic Spotting Scope. Finished in olive-green baked enamel and equipped with 19.5X eyepiece, this sturdy scope is recognized everywhere as America's premier prismatic glass. It costs \$49.50—and is worth it. B. & L. Tripod (\$10.50), and additional eyepieces in 12.8X and 26X (\$6.00 each), are also available as extra equipment.

Thoroughbred No. 2 is the new Draw Tube B. & L. Spotting Scope. Pictured above. The main body is a straight cylinder $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 10" with an overall length of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " closed and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " extended. The draw length is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The single draw tube and the main body are of an aluminum alloy. Chemically stained a beautiful black, the color goes all the way through the metal and cannot rub off. Threaded metal caps seal and protect the glass. Magnification is 20X.

The new B. & L. Draw Tube Scope, like the N. R. A. Prismatic Model, gives remarkable definition of detail. It is an excellent small bore and pistol glass. Popularly priced at \$27.00, postpaid.

Take your choice of these two thoroughbred B. & L. scopes. You are sure to get a winner, no matter which one you choose. For the convenience of members we carry both of these scopes in stock. If your local dealer cannot supply you, order one from us.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
Barr Building Washington, D. C.

WINCHESTER 52 speedlock, 17-A, perfect \$30.00. Modern-Bond Reloading tool for .38 special, .44 special, .38 Colt auto. \$10.00. Spotting Scope 25X \$8.00. Walter F. Simon, 108 State Office Bldg., Madison, Wisc. 6-34

REMINGTON 12C as new \$15.00. Savage 23AA, latest model with speed lock, as new except stock slightly marred \$10.00. Ralph Koken, Superior, Nebr. 6-34

KRAG SPORTER, Pacific rear \$10; type EE Binoculars \$15. Arthur Seabury, 1536 East 94th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 6-34

TOOLS, BULLETS and cases for 7MM and 7.62MM. Also cartridges for 45 A.C.P. Stamp for particulars. WANT—Latest Win. 52, 48J, 17A and Win. 63. Perfect condition, reasonable. Joseph B. Wagner, Willowbank St., Bellefonte, Pa. 6-34

FIVE PAIRS beautiful elk teeth; Firearms Today in Use; Curtis—perfect condition \$2.00. Sidney Morris, Jackson, Wyoming. 6-34

AMERICAN RIFLEMAN 5 years 1924-28 \$13.00. Books: Wagons West \$5.00; Story of the Wild West by Buffalo Bill \$3.00; Hunting Big Game with Dogs in Africa \$2.50. Remington Derringer 41, fine \$9.00. Savage Rifle 300, lever action takedown, brand new, never shot, \$43.00. For cash. Ben Ziesman, Box 77, Hyattville, Wyo. 6-34

REMINGTON #17-20-28 full \$25. 35 Standard Auto Rifle \$30. Both very good. Remington 24 Auto Shorts, inside good \$11.00. Arthur Colvin, Morris, N. Y. 6-34

COLT 45 SA 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ \$20 each. PPS 38 4"
\$15. 380 Auto \$12. S&W 45, 1917 Commercial \$25. 32/20 M&P 6" \$20. H&R SA Sportsman \$14. Mauser holster stock \$45. Remington 12-C \$12. Savage 99 30/30 \$25. Winchester 32 Special Carbine \$15. All factory condition. Kalle, 1349 Hull, Baltimore, Md. 6-34

.32-20 BISLEY 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ \$15.00; .44 Special Holmes Bisley 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$40.00; Krag \$10.00; Colt .38 Alteration \$10.00; .22 Colt automatic \$15.00; .45 rebuilt automatic \$20.00; .38 S&W hammerless, perfect, nickelized \$15.00; .44 Henry \$10.00. D. Wiggin, Salem, Oregon. 6-34

WINCHESTER Model 94, Cal. .30 W.C.F., takedown, 26 in, half-octagon, full magazine, Lyman ivory front sight, fired 20 times, very fine condition \$35.00. Gilbert W. Dixon, P. O. Box 68, Rydal, Pa. 6-34

COLT WOODSMAN, gun crank condition \$20.00. R. H. House, Port Washington, N. Y. 6-34

FINE SINGLE 12 Flint Lock shot gun 39" bbl., walnut stock to end of bbl., checkered at grip, brass trim, J. P. Moore, N. Y., shooting order light weight \$25.00. Original Flint Lock Kentucky rifle 42" oct. bbl., .44 cal. smooth bore, fine curly maple stock to end of bbl. fine old violin finish, long plain brass patch box and trimmings, shooting order, Horn. \$45.00. Roy Vail, Warwick, N. Y. 6-34

EVINRUDE, 16, Speeditwin outboard motor, practically new condition, run only 20 hours. Cost \$210. Sell \$75. Belcher, 117 W. Kenilworth, Royal Oak, Mich. 6-34

.45 AUTO, fine \$15.00. 25/20 Remington, new \$18.00. .410 Iver Single, matted, new \$10.00. Gordon Boser, Springville, N. Y. 6-34

WINCHESTER #52, heavy, speed-lock, 17A, excellent \$40.00. Colt 1917, as new, clips, holster, cartridges \$16.00. Dr. Lincoln Riley, Wisner, Nebraska. 6-34

MAUSER 30-06, semi octagonal barrel, cheek piece, sling \$45. P. D. Howe, Jr., Needham, Mass. 6-34

SAVAGE 19 NRA, Lyman 17A with inserts, new Savage micrometer rear sight with removable receiver, fired 500 rounds Kleancore, slow lock. Price \$20.00 f.o.b. express collect. Earl D. Price, Hillhurst, Watervliet, N. Y. 6-34

WOODSMAN, high speed, excellent inside, slightly holstered outside \$20. O'Hare aluminum scope stand, new \$2. Krag as issued, \$8. Colt 38 D. A., inside fine, outside fair \$10. J. L. Polk, 1 Lakewood Place, Troy, N. Y. 6-34

ONE 25-35 Hoffman-Ballard Target rifle, D. S. triggers, 17A front sight, Vernier rear, excellent. One Lord Bury Spotting Scope and stand, 18X to 35X, as new. One Krag rifle with 300 rounds staynless ammunition, very good. Best offer. H. K. Johnson, 1115 Custer, Laramie, Wyo. 6-34

TWO REMINGTON-HEPBURN rifles, 25-25 & 38-40, beautifully case hardened high comb stocks, \$20 each. H. M. Wilson, Short St., Maysville, Ky. 6-34

TRIPLE LOCK S&W, .44 Spec. Good ones scarce. One 5" bbl., nickel finish good, excellent mechanically, barrel pitted breech, accurate \$32.50. One 5" bbl. nickel finish, as new inside out, \$42.50. No trades. SELL-TRADE, Springfield Sporter, perfect inside out, slight change pistol grip \$30.00. TRADE Win. .54-06 like condition, with Lyman 48, stock immaterial. Ship any above C.O.D. examination receipt \$3.00 M.O. A. M. Langley, 5839 Morningside, Dallas, Texas. 6-34

\$100.00 ITHACA Single barrel trap gun Victor grade, fine \$40.00. H. Zimmerman, 317 E. High St., Alliance, Ohio. 6-34

RESTOCKED B.S.A. Hornet \$40.00. 30-40 Winchester S.S. action, new Neidner heavy barrel, Schutzen stock \$40.00. WANT-B&L Spotting scope, shooting master, 30-06 Loading tool, S. D. Monahan, 77 W. Washington, Chicago. 6-34

WINCHESTER .54, 30-06 carbine with 48" \$40.00. Ted Hoyt, Indiana, Pa. 6-34

HORNET MARTINI, fine. Springfield Bullgun, set trigger, New. Eric Johnson, Sta. A, Box 32, New Haven, Conn. 6-34

SMITH \$160.00 double trapgun, cased \$75.00. S&W triple lock 44 target. New Bisley 38 Special \$30.00. New Service 455 \$10.00. S.A.A. 45 \$10.00. E. K. Ripley, 4401 Alaska St., Seattle, Wash. 6-34

BROWNING sixteen automatic, five shot, ventilated rib, Poly Choke, very good condition. Sixty dollars. Dr. Flanders, Middlebury, Vt. 6-34

REMINGTON 50-70 Carbine, good, 25 ctgs., case \$5.00. 22 Rifle Silencer \$6.00. Thos. Lesher, 214 Horton St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 6-34

FOX STERLINGWORTH, 12-ga. 26 cyl. & Mod. Jostam Pad, Automatic ejectors, excellent \$30.00. Winchester '97 16-ga. 28 full, A1, used very little \$22.50. 45 S&W 1917, good \$15.00. .32-20 Colt Army Special 4", blued, never fired \$22.50. .44 S&W Special, 6½" nickel, hammer spur filed off, almost perfect, \$22.50. Colt '38 Pocket Auto, shoots good, \$10.00. Winchester '92 32-20, fired thirty times, barrel perfect in and out, bluing of receiver \$18.00. '38 Super, perfect inside, A1 outside, \$25.00. Russell Elder, Griffin, Ga. 6-34

S&W 38 Spl. M&P 6", fixed sights \$22.50. Another same except 4", and Audley holster \$22.50. Both fine condition. 45 Colt Automatic, commercial, 2 magazines, Match barrel, holster, very accurate, bluing slightly worn \$25.00. B&M straight-line bullet seater & sizer, 360 m.c. bullets, 230 gr. 500 F.A. Primers for 45 C.A.P. all for \$5.00. '38 Colt P.P. Spl. 3"-trigger guard cut down, hammer toe removed, "Fitz" quick draw style \$20.00. J. A. Van Wie, 251 River St., Burdett Bldg., Troy, N. Y. 6-34

WINCHESTER Carbine 25-20 \$7.00. Winchester 1873 \$6.00. 38-55 mould \$1.65. Reloader and mould \$2.75. Reloaders 22-15-60, 25-25, \$3.00 each. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Mich. 6-34

8x1½" Fecker scope, complete with mounts, extra reticle and high power eyepiece. Perfect condition. \$50.00. 26½" Ballard with original Rigby barrel which is perfect inside. Entire rifle in crank condition. Stamp for full description. Win. S.S. 22-13-45, crank condition, barrel perfect. Lymans. \$15.00. H. A. Haskell, Brattleboro, Vt. 6-34

STEVENS Walnut Hill 22 Target, checkered stock, fine condition! \$35.00. Joseph Hazelquist, Amery, Wisconsin. 6-34

COLT POLICE POSITIVE revolver, .38 cal., with holster, fine \$12.00. Model 73 Winchester, 44-40, good \$10.00. Savage 19 Match Rifle, 22 cal., maple stock, Lyman 48 & 17 sights, used but good \$13.00. Good flintlock rifle, Hall percussion rifle, and fine German percussion rifle. Details for stamp, WANT-25-20 S. S. Ford Rundell, Greenville, N. Y. 6-34

SAVAGE Model 99A, 30-30 cal., fired less than 100 times, 24" round barrel, Marble flexible rear, Ivory bead front \$32.50. Like new inside and out. C. N. Allen, 2011 Buchanan, North Kansas City, Mo. 6-34

S&W 44 Special, 6½" barrel, slightly pitted, nickel like new \$13.00. WANT-Fecker 8X. Waffenfabrik Mauser 30-06, new condition. F. C. Culler, 32 N. Arch St., Alliance, O. 6-34

COLT S.A. .38 Special, nearly new \$15. .38 Special Pacific dies, primers, cases, bullets, cheap. Fecker 1½", screw caps, 34 clicks, perfect \$45. Colt .32 Auto, nearly new \$11. Alfred Haugan, 1216 N. Lincoln, Aberdeen, South Dakota. 6-34

WINCHESTER M54, 30-06, 48W, sling, fine, \$32.00. B.S.A. 22, #19 foresight, 23a rear, sling, fine \$21.00. 45 Gov't. automatic, new barrel, re-blued, belt, holster, two magazines, \$15.00. Stuart Chambers, Box 133, Webster, Mass. 6-34



FASTER THAN SNIPE IN A GALE

ASK any skeet shooter about those incoming targets, especially when they've got the wind behind them. He'll say that they're faster than snipe in a gale.

They'll put goose eggs on your score unless you shoot fast and use the fastest, hardest-hitting powder you can get; a powder that shoots the same today, tomorrow and all the time, on the coldest or the hottest day, the dampest or the driest. That's Hercules Red Dot Powder; and leading skeet and trap shooters prove that they know this by the marked preference they show for Red Dot.



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RIFLES of the late E. J. O'Hare: Schoyen. 25-21 Stevens #52 (44½") engraved, fancy Schutzen, double-set, perfect, 12½ lbs. Peterson .32-40 Ballard (Pacific) blued, fancy Schutzen, double-set, 11¾ lbs. Moulds, tools, re & decappers, Ballard bullet seater, spotting scope, scales. Stamp for list. V. R. Olmstead, 429 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. 6-34

.38 Spl. Colt's O.M. 7½", like new \$28.00; .380 ACP fine \$13.00; .30 C&B Colt, fair \$3.50. Gray, 3111 W. 15th, Topeka, Kans. 6-34

MANNLICHER-SCHOENAUER, 6.5 m.m., 18-inch carbine, or Cine Kodak model B, lens 1.9 for Fecker Spotting scope. Goerz Pernot, 3.5 X prismatic hunting scope with mount \$40.00, or new National Match T. Mazas, 589 7th Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah. 6-34

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The N. R. A. is now insisting that triggers be repeatedly weighed in all rifle and pistol matches conducted or sanctioned by the Association.

Every club should have an official weight for testing the trigger pull of rifles and pistols during club matches. Shooters training for the big regional and state matches likewise need an official trigger test weight to keep their trigger pulls up to par.

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In each case there were found to be serious inaccuracies in the measurements of these *printed* targets. Some of the aiming bullseyes were actually "egg-shaped"—from 1/10 to 1/8 inch longer from 12 to 6 o'clock than in width from 9 to 3 o'clock. On most of the 50-foot *printed* targets checked the bullseyes were so much larger than standard size that shooters were in effect using a range of from 40 to 45 feet instead of the correct range of 50 feet. Obviously this is not only unfair to competitors who use **OFFICIAL** targets, but even for personal shooting in practice such targets do not show true scores.

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50 yd., Two bull.....	250—2.00	8.00	50 ft., Five bull.....	500—1.50	2.50	
100 yd., 6 inch bull.....	250—3.00	10.00				
200 yd., Decimal.....	25—1.00	20.00	25 yd., Rapid fire.....	100—\$2.00	\$20.00	
200 yd., Decimal Centers..	250—2.00	7.00	Centers.....	250—2.00	7.00	
50 meter, International....	250—3.00	10.00	50 yd., Slow fire.....	100—2.00	20.00	
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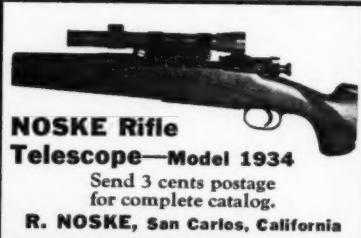
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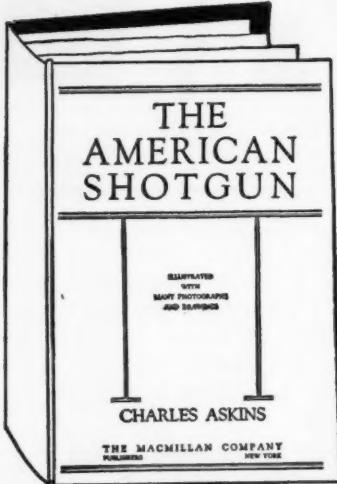
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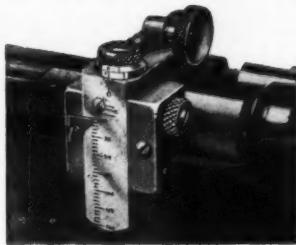
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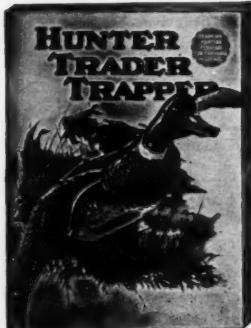
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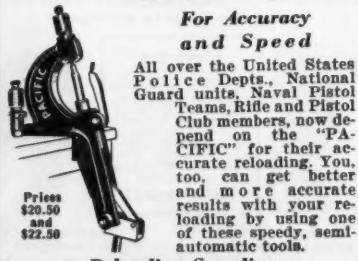
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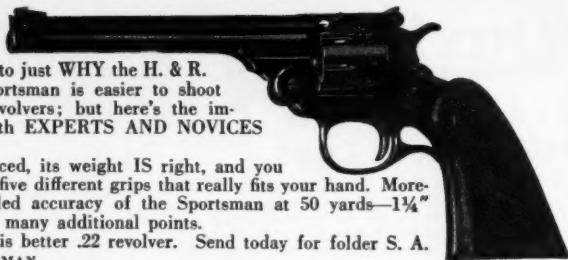
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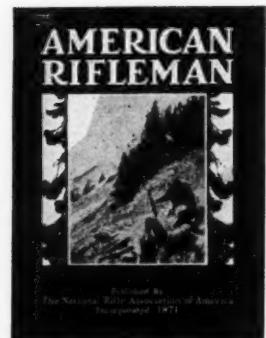
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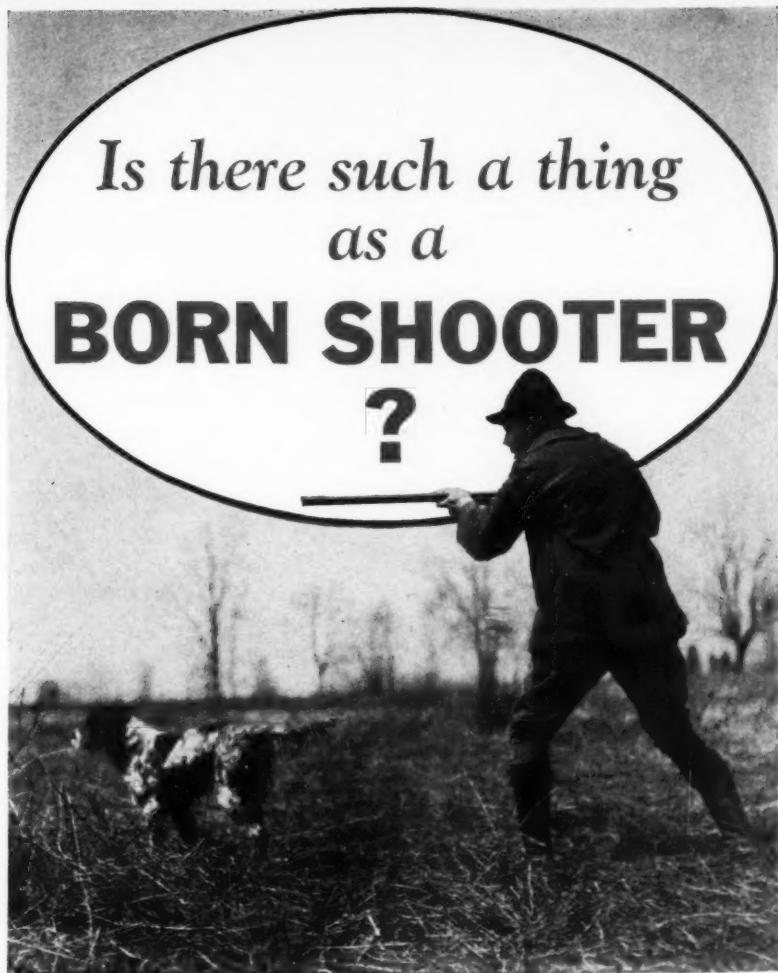
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3. Geo. A. Mueller.... 197-10x

DEWAR MATCH

1. John B. Adams..... 394
2. John Harness..... 393
3. R. C. Kanagy..... 393

TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH

ANY SIGHT DIVISION

1. John B. Adams.. 400
- Thurman Randle. 399 799
2. E. R. Simmer-
macher..... 394
- Lester G. Jeffry.... 398 792
3. S. R. Siebert.... 395
- Geo. S. Hall..... 396 791

HAMILTON MATCH

ANY SIGHT DIVISION

1. Henry Wright..... 198
2. M. M. Heins..... 193
3. R. W. Christy..... 192

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Check the scores of these Golden State shooters who took home the bacon. And please note that practically all of the contestants shot Palma Match!

Remington



METALLIC SIGHT DIVISION

1. E. A. Craven..... 188
2. H. D. Zaring..... 187

METALLIC SIGHT DIVISION

1. Hale Giffen..... 176
2. E. A. Craven..... 171
3. John Harness..... 165

100-YARD OFFHAND MATCH

ANY SIGHT DIVISION

1. R. C. Kanagy..... 181
2. A. F. Goldsborough.. 178

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

1. R. W. Christy..... 1198
2. Thurman Randle.... 1198
3. L. A. Pope..... 1190



WIMBLEDON MATCH

ANY SIGHT DIVISION

1. R. W. Christy..... 196
2. James A. Isbell..... 195
3. L. A. Pope..... 194

METALLIC SIGHT DIVISION

1. Geo. A. Mueller..... 189
2. C. A. Jordan..... 189
3. John Harness..... 187

PALMA COURSE MATCH

ANY SIGHT DIVISION

1. Thurman Randle..... 225
3. L. C. Farnsworth.... 223

METALLIC SIGHT DIVISION

1. B. E. Kirkman..... 223
2. E. A. Craven..... 220
3. B. R. Dean..... 220

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1. Dot Woolf 294
2. Jane Burns 293

3. Virginia Junkin 291
4. Eleanor Ingram 290

5. Clara Hall 288 1456

2. Stadium High School, Tacoma, Wash.

1. Sigrid Bergeron 292
2. Marian Beckman 290

3. Rosemary Rawson 287
4. Majorie Paulson 287

5. Donna White 286 1442

3. New Trier Township High School, Winnetka, Ill.

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2. " " \$1 288

3. " " \$6 249
4. " " \$2 188

5. " " \$3 186 1201

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